

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

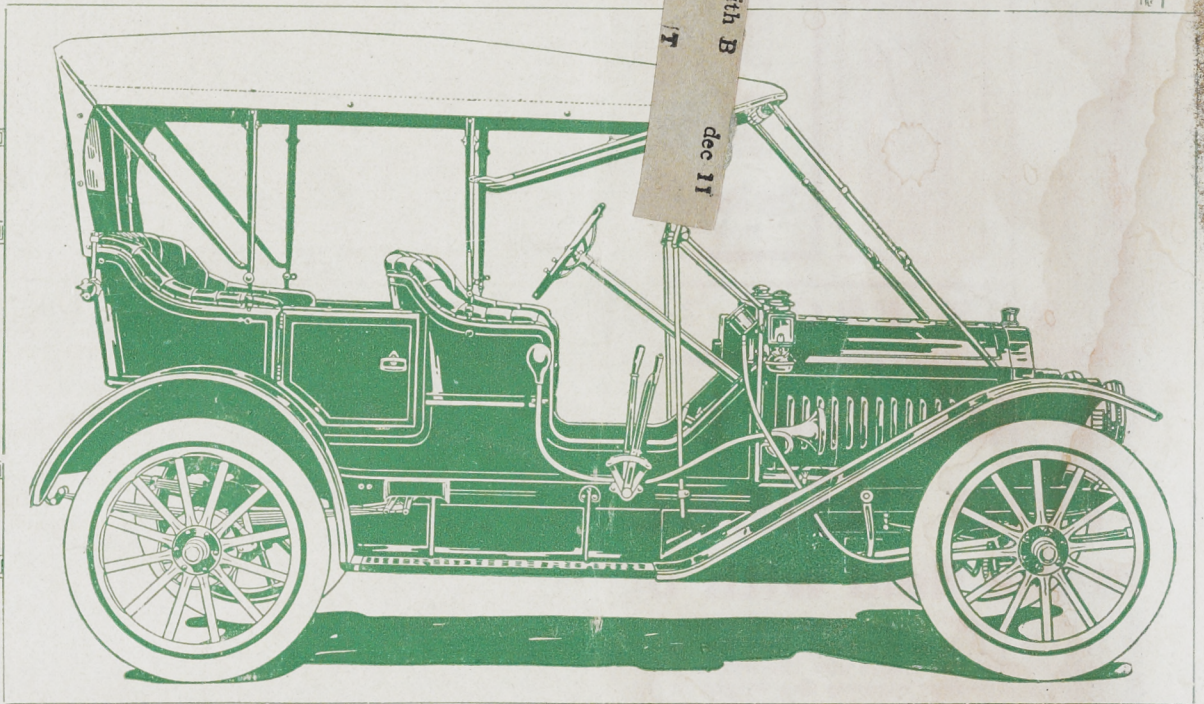
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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 15, 1911

No. 964

30
Warren-Detroit.



At Your Service Sir.

The largest Thresher Company in Canada is at your service with the new and up-to-date Warren-Detroit. You all know who the American Cbell Engine & Thresher Co. Limited are, but you probably have not heard that they have arranged with the Warren Motor Car Co. of Detroit, Michigan, to handle the Skinning Warren..... The Warren-Detroit is a beautifully designed, elegantly finished, smooth running, powerful car..... We are not going to mention its numerous points of superiority in this 'ad,' the Warren Catalogue will do that..... We want to tell you that the Warren-Detroit car is the pride of its designers and the envy of its competitors..... The Warren-Detroit is a medium priced car, built for service, designed for beauty and finished for comfort and is capable of doing anything that any auto will do..... The Warren Motor Car Company's highest ambition is to build a faultless car..... You all know our creed "We believe honest goods can be sold to honest people by honest methods." Write for catalogue, terms etc.

American Cbell Engine & Thresher Co. Limited.

Regina. Saskatoon.

Winnipeg.

C. H. STINSON, MANAGER.

Calgary.

Edmonton.

THIS LABEL

on Formaldehyde denotes that it is sealed and guaranteed by the only makers in Canada

Die chemische Verbindung des Formaldehyds ist ein sehr wichtiger Bestandteil der Desinfektionsmittel. Sie wird in der Landwirtschaft zur Bekämpfung von Schädlingen und Krankheiten eingesetzt. Die Verwendung von Formaldehyd ist jedoch mit Vorsicht zu betrachten, da es giftig ist und bei unsachgemäßer Handhabung zu schweren Gesundheitsschäden führen kann. Es ist wichtig, die Sicherheitsvorschriften zu befolgen und die Verwendung von Formaldehyd nur für die vorgesehenen Zwecke zu verwenden.



CLOUDINESS DOES NOT AFFECT CONTENTS

Add one pound to 36 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—(if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution) Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces to a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

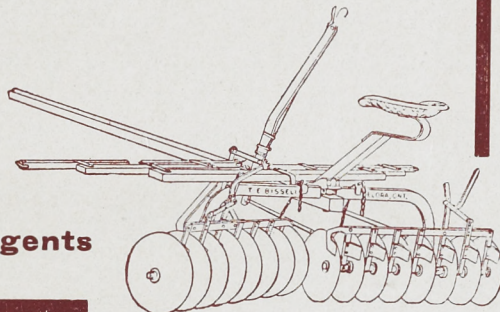
À noter un litre à 88 gallons (mesure impériale) d'eau, mettez le grain dans un sac ou dans un seau, et versez la solution dessus. Si le grain est très mouillé, laissez-le tremper pendant deux heures pour tenir le grain renfermé; après quoi étendez le grain sur un drap ou sur une surface sèche. Faites tremper les patates dans la solution l'espace de deux heures. Semez lorsque elles sont sèches. Un ou deux onces par pinte d'eau. Cette solution est très bonne pour désinfecter les écuries, les caves, les murs d'étable, les auges, etc.

BUY FROM YOUR LOCAL MERCHANT

We Ask You to Test The "Bissell" in the field with others

The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because of its wonderful capacity. It is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame and the frame is directly over the gangs. This construction removes the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver from the horses' necks. It enables the horses to do more work. The "Bissell" enters the soil quickly, cuts deeply, stirs it up thoroughly, and stays right down to its work. It has heavy square axles. The scrapers and movable clod irons keep the machine free from trash. The "Bissell" is built to do a bigger

day's work. If farmers would insist upon a field trial before choosing a harrow the "Bissell" would invariably be selected. Send to Dept. A. for "Harrow Booklet," and don't believe that any harrow is a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on it.



John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Sole Agents
T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

DAN PATCH

DAN PATCH 1:55

EATS IT EVERY DAY

DIRECTUM 2:05

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

MAILED FREE
BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55

(SIZE 16x22 INCHES)
AS LIFELIKE AS IF YOU SAW HIM ON THE TRACK HITCHED TO
SULKY AND READY FOR A MILE IN 1:54

✶ You must name This Paper and state how much Live Stock you own.

WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD., Toronto, Can.
CASH CAPITAL \$2,000,000 — — — — — LARGEST IN THE WORLD

M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food," and also of "International Stock Food Farm," positively guarantees that his World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02 1/4, Minor Hitter and Arion 2:07 3/4 and his brood mares and colts eat it every day. You are specially invited to visit this Great Horse Breeding Farm ten miles from Minneapolis, and see the practical results of the every day use of the greatest purely vegetable animal tonic ever used on a farm. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Million of the most up-to-date Stockmen and Horse Breeders of the world.

PROVED ITS UNVALUABLE WORTH.

The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen, I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE.

SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—To sell lubricating oils, belts, hose, paints, varnish to factories, mills, stores, threshers outside large cities. Exclusive territory to right party. Experience unnecessary. **Manufacturers Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, O.**

Wit and Humor

"It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery. The crime is upon your head."

The woman started and gazed on him wonderingly. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.—Success Magazine.

* * *

Young Lady—"Well, Mrs. Higginbottom, and how are you getting on? Won't you have another piece of cake? Old Woman (with an eye to the ham sandwiches)—Well, mum, if it's all the same to you, I'd rather have a taste of summat as has dored breath."—Punch's Almanack.

* * *

Two beautifully dressed women got on the car at Fifty-fifth street and entered into a discussion of their household cares and worries (according to Life). Finally, when the subject of jellies was reached, one said to the other: "Yes, we tried some crab apples this year, but the stuff wouldn't jell, and we had to give it to the Salvation Army."

* * *

"Willie," said a mother to her son, "do you know the difference between your body and your soul? The soul, my dear, is what you love with; the body is what carries you about. This is your body," touching the little fellow's shoulder, "but, you know, there is something deeper in. You can feel it now, if you try to. What is it, dear?" "Oh, I know!" presently cried Willie, a flash of intelligence succeeding a period of silent reflection. "That's my flannel shirt."

* * *

A gentleman was engaging a general man and telling him what he wanted him to do. "You will have to clean the windows and the boots and the knives and go messages, chop wood, cut short grass, mind the horse and pony, look after the garden and keep the house supplied with vegetables, and do any odd job that is required, and if suitable you will get ten shillings a week." "Is there any clay in the garden?" asked the man. "What makes you ask that?" asked the gentleman. "I was thinking I could make bricks in my spare time," said the man.

* * *

Drink water and get typhoid fever. Drink milk and get tuberculosis. Drink whiskey and get the jimjams. Drink soup and get fat. Eat meat and encourage cancer, apoplexy and appendicitis. Eat oysters and absorb typhoid gastric poison germs. Eat vegetables and give the system Asiatic thin-blooded weakness. Eat dessert and die with paresis or something else. Smoke cigarettes and die too soon. Drink coffee and fall into insomnia and nervous prostration. Drink tea and get weak heart. Drink wine and get gout. You can take your choice.—Utica Press.

* * *

Louis XIV. was exceedingly molested by the solicitations of a general officer at the levee, and cried out, loud enough to be overheard, "That gentleman is the most troublesome officer in the whole army!" "Your Majesty's enemies have said the same thing more than once," was the answer. Voltaire, in speaking of the effect of epithets in weakening style, said that the adjectives were the greatest enemies of the substantives, though they agreed in gender, number and in cases. A gentleman at Paris, who lived very unhappily with his wife, used, for twenty years together, to pass his evenings at the house of another lady who was very agreeable and drew together a pleasant society. His wife died and his friends all advised him to marry the lady in whose society he had found so much pleasure. He said no, he certainly should not, for that, if he married her he should not know where to spend his evenings.

Contest Closes
April 30, 1911

WIN

Contest Closes
April 30, 1911

BIG MONEY PRIZE

The brains of the world have puzzled over limerick contests. Fortunes have been given away by papers throughout the Empire and the United States. It is time Westerners had an opportunity to demonstrate the quality of their grey matter, and at the same time earn more money in five minutes than is the usual reward for months of toil. To this end we have decided to inaugurate a

Big Limerick Contest

Following Are Samples of Limericks:

There was a young lady named Foster,
Whose parents both thought they had lost her
Until in an oak
They saw her red cloak
Where the horns of a bull must have tossed her.

A cheese that was aged and gray
Was walking and talking one day.
Said the cheese, "kindly note
My mamma was a goat
And I'm made out of curds, by the whey."

There was a young girlie named May
Who went early to school every day
She was first in her class
And felt sure she would pass
So she did—took a chill—passed away.

The Contest

Following is an incomplete limerick, the last line being omitted. We do not ask you to write a whole limerick, merely to provide a last line for this one:

There was a young farmer out West
For the prettiest girl made a quest
He searched many places
He saw many faces

Can you supply a clever line to complete this limerick? The four who send us the cleverest lines are going to win BIG CASH PRIZES, and EVERYONE sending in a line will win a valuable prize. Be the one to win the first prize. YOU can do it.

How to Enter The Contest

Send us the best line you can think of as an ending for the limerick together with the name of one new subscriber accompanied by \$1.50, to pay for the new subscription. The contest closes April 30th, and on this date all lines submitted will be passed upon by thoroughly competent judges, and the four cash prize-winners announced as promptly as possible. YOU MAY SUBMIT ONE LINE FOR EVERY NEW SUBSCRIPTION YOU SEND US, ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50.

Big Cash Prizes

The one sending in the winning line will be given 10% of total receipts from new subscriptions secured from this contest; the second prize is 7%; the 3rd is 4%, and fourth is 3% of total receipts. That is to say, if there are 4,000 entries the total receipts at \$1.50 for each new subscription will be \$6,000.00. Therefore, the 1st prize would be \$600.00; the second, \$420.00; the third, \$240.00, and the fourth, \$180.00. Now, we have over 25,000 subscribers, and the majority of subscribers have families, making over 100,000 people who will see this advertisement. If only one in twenty people enter the contest, and the proportion will possibly be greater, that would be 5,000 entries, or total receipts of \$7,500.00, and the first prize would be \$750.00; the second, \$525.00; the third, \$300.00, and the fourth, \$225.00. \$17,000.00 was distributed by one English paper in one week to readers who entered a limerick competition. See what Canada can do. TO EVERYONE who enters this contest we will send a complete Gazetteer and Atlas of the world, containing new and complete maps of the world and grand divisions, each province of Canada, United States, Polar Regions, etc., with complete Gazetteer Index, giving latest population, figures, etc. Now, complete the limerick even if you do not enter the contest, and see how your line compares with that of the winners.

Easy to Secure the New Subscription

To make it easy for you to get a subscription from the first person you approach we will also allow him to enter the contest and submit a line, but will not send him our Gazetteer and Atlas, but for the cash prizes he will have an equal chance with other entries. Show him this advertisement, and you will have no difficulty in securing his subscription. If you are not a subscriber, have one of your neighbors, who is a subscriber, send your subscription and line in for you. Now, do not delay, but get your skill into play, and complete the limerick immediately.

A BIG PRIZE MAY BE YOURS IN RETURN FOR AN INTERESTING LITTLE EXERCISE OF SKILL.

Clip Out
This Coupon
Fill It In
And Mail
Immediately

Gentlemen:—I wish to enter your limerick contest, for which the first four prizes are in cash, on the understanding that I get a copy of your complete Gazetteer and Atlas, whether I win either of the first four prizes or not. I enclose the sum of \$..... to pay new subscriptions for one year to

Name New Subscriber..... P.O. Address..... Province.....
I submit the following line as ending for Limerick:

(WRITE THIS VERY CLEARLY)

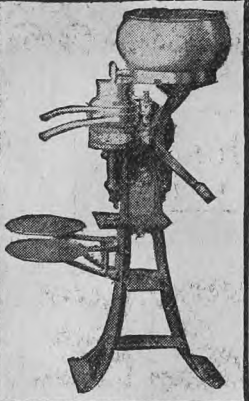
Mr..... sub is the following line:
(NAME OF NEW SUBSCRIBER)

Sent by.....

NAME..... ADDRESS..... PROVINCE.....

Use separate paper for extra lines and subscriptions

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Are Best

Among all machines and implements manufactured to serve a certain purpose there is, without exception, one in each class the total of the good points of which exceeds the total of the good points in any other of its kind. Thus from the viewpoint of all-round efficiency and service there is one binder, one plow, one sewing machine and one cream separator better than the others in respective classes, and the illustration might be continued indefinitely.

In some cases it may be difficult to determine which is best, but this is not true when choosing a cream separator. It is only necessary to ascertain whether or not any other machine measures up to the New Improved De Laval in convenience of operation, capacity, clean skimming and perfection of finish in all its parts. Practically all creamerymen and dairymen of international prominence, by the exclusive use of the De Laval Separator, state that the total of its good points is decidedly greater than the total good points of any other.

A New Improved De Laval is at the disposal of every responsible person for comparison at home with any or all other machines made for the recovery of cream from milk.

Write for free catalog No. 160, and name of nearest agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

HAIL INSURANCE

If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach, should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

Any Local Agent or Insurance Agencies, Limited

General Agents: Brandon, Winnipeg and Regina

The Central Canada Insurance Co.

The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.

The Alberta-Canadian Insurance Company



"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

Just so, one coat of good paint is worth two coats of poor. Don't deceive yourself with the idea that in buying a cheap paint you save money. Buy the best on the market. It covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer and will give you "wear" service. If you buy a cheap paint, at the end of one or two years it will have peeled off, cracked or worn away. Get best results in your painting by using and insisting on your painter using good paint. There is a dealer in nearly every town who handles Sherwin-Williams Paint. Ask him for color cards and booklets. *The Little Paint Man.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.



Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly aged.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

1068 PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Buy Direct from my Factory—Save the Big Profits

Usually paid to the middlemen—the jobbers—the salesmen—the agents and dealers. I charge you only for the actual cost of the material and labor that goes into my Separators with just one very small profit added.

The Wonderful Galloway BATH-IN-OIL CREAM SEPARATOR

\$27⁵⁰

—And your money back if not satisfied in 30 Days

Absolutely the lightest running, closest skimming and best built machine ever devised. Automatically oils itself. No oil holes to clog up or bother with. All gears run in bath of oil and all working parts enclosed in dust-proof case. This feature alone is worth \$25.00 on any cream separator. The low tank and high crank make work easy and save backache. The Swing Supply Tank is another great feature found only in the Galloway, and will prove a great convenience. Galloway Cream Separators are made in all sizes, ranging from 200 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. capacity, and are sold with the positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back at the end of thirty days. Just think of it! A standard, high-grade Galloway Cream Separator for only \$27.50! At this price there isn't a farmer or dairyman anywhere who can afford to be without one.

Send for My Free Cream Separator Catalog

It tells all about how to make the most money from your cows—how to increase your profit -15.00 annually from every cow you own, and many other things you will be glad to know about if you are interested in increasing your profits.

Remember, there is no duty on Cream Separators and there is no reason why you should pay more than our prices for a machine of any kind. Write me this very day and let me send you my free Catalog and other printed matter that will surely interest you.

The William Galloway Co.

1273 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 15, 1911

No. 964

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

ESTABLISHED 1866

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published every Wednesday. It is published in the West and deals solely with Western conditions.

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REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by money order, postal note or registered letter, which will be at our risk. When sent otherwise we will not be responsible. When sending renewals the order should be signed exactly as name appears on address label, to prevent error. If the date on address label is not altered on the fourth copy received after remittance is made, subscribers would confer a favor by notifying us, so that any error may be rectified.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS ST. - - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editorial

Dairy and Creamery Butters

A reader who pays some attention to dairy-ing writes to call our attention to the vast difference between the price quoted for number one dairy butter and that for the choice article put out by big creameries. He asks: "Is it the superiority of the creamery, or the inferiority of the farm-made butter, or is it a case of the poor, old farmer having to take what he can get?" In closing, he suggests that perhaps someone acquainted with the business in Winnipeg can throw some light on the subject.

This problem, like many others in connection with the marketing of farm produce, is difficult to solve. In butter, it is largely accounted for by the fact that considerable inferior butter is sent to city commission firms. The result is that even what these houses choose to place in the quotation list as number one is placed rather lower in price than should be the case for strictly choice home-made butter. They realize that if the top price were quoted they would have endless trouble; they have learned that every woman thinks she turns out a superior product. Therefore, while these seemingly low figures are quoted from week to week, they do not carry proof that those are the best prices that can be obtained. It is safe to state that the maker of really choice butter, who can ship in an appreciable quantity regularly, can arrange for prices above the quotations for number one.

Creamery butter is placed at figures high in

comparison with dairy butter, because the creameries have a uniform product to offer in quantity, and it can be supplied in any kind of package fresh at any time. In summer, it will be noticed the difference in price is not so great as it is in winter. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that larger supplies of tolerably good butter are available from farm dairies.

As was pointed out in a recent editorial the local storekeeper can do much to help a community. The trouble is the country merchant seldom knows good butter when it is placed before him, unless a test is given at a meal. If, however, he learns to distinguish the good from the bad, and takes care to ship only good when he says he does, he can make arrangements to dispose of the really superior product in quantity regularly at fair prices.

Aim for the Purebred Standard

While "Whip's" comments on selecting stallions and the necessity for sticking to type and blood and avoiding composite breeding, were written for the country generally, they have a particular suggestion for horse breeders in these provinces, and could be followed to the general welfare of nearly every farmer who breeds the draft horse. Well may the question be pondered, why have we not more registered or eligible-to-be-registered mares, particularly in view of the generous standards of registration required? Take Clydesdales, for example. Clydesdale mares are eligible for registration that have four top crosses of sires recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. By buying a few first-cross females of breeding age, or using his own, if he has them, breeding them and their progeny to registered sires of the same breed, in the course of a few years a man has enough breeding stock eligible for registration to found a stud. And it hasn't cost him anything either. In addition, he has profited from the enhanced value that consistent breeding has given the geldings and such of the progeny as may be sold each year. The man with a few mares about him that have one or two crosses of a particular breed, should take time by the forelock, and so breed them that he will have a purebred line of females after the second or third generation.

Such advice sounds trite, but it is failure to act along the line indicated, it is jumping from one breed to another, using a stallion because a neighbor owns him, and otherwise letting sentiment interfere in what should be a distinctly business proposition, that is keeping many a farmer at about the point he started in horse-breeding. Cut out obliging stallion-owning friends. Select sires that will improve the progeny of the stock you are working with. Aim to get somewhere, and get there. There is money just now in breeding almost any kind of horse, and a good premium on purebreds. There will be less money on the "any kind"

when horses get cheaper, and a proportionately greater premium on the kind that show the marks of a consistently followed policy of breeding to improve quality and purity of blood.

A Case in Point

Now that the time for the government acting on the reciprocity agreement draws nigh opinion becomes more and more hopelessly divided. Worst of all the real merits of the proposition are scarcely considered. Down East the opponents of the pact are flapping the flag, raising the loud wail about annexation and screaming blue ruin. A pair of preachers have jumped into print, one with a prayer asking divine guidance for the statesmen who would barter our birthright for the gold of the kings of the South, or something like that, and the other with a parody on Kipling's Recessional, worded to draw tears from a stone. In the Canadian West organized agriculture is re-resolving that nothing short of what was asked for by the Ottawa delegation in December, will be satisfactory, while Clifford Sifton, a former staunch advocate of "free trade as they have it in England," and once member of the Laurier government, says that the arrangement is going to put the West altogether to the bad and that the government have no mandate for working such a revolution as the carrying out of the agreement involves. The uproar grows apace and a hundred members of parliament are on the waiting list, under full head of steam, ready for a blow off. But all the noise brings us no nearer a real understanding of what public opinion is, for public opinion doesn't always kick up a hideous racket, but sometimes the racket keeps it from being heard.

After all, it is probable we shall have an election, say those who claim to be "in the know," and as things develop it looks as if we might. The pity of it all is that if an expression of public opinion is needed we cannot get it without going to the trouble of electing a new house of commons and being put to all the barnstorming and other things incident thereto. A lot of things would creep into an election campaign that would have no direct or indirect bearing on the question at issue, and as far as public opinion goes we would be strangely little nearer getting at it afterwards than before. For that's the way party politics hobble the electors.

The reciprocity question is an instance where a referendum would give us the quickest, cheapest and most thoroughly representative idea of what public opinion really is. What is wanted is a straight yes or no to the question; not a lot of political juggling and yelling. What we need badly right now is the referendum prop of the triangle of direct legislation.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS

NUMBER 38

I ADVISE EVERY HORSEMAN TO STICK TO THE BREED SELECTED

If there is any point in stock-raising on which I am fully convinced it is that it is an awful mistake to go jumping from one breed to another. I am often asked which I advise Clydesdales or Percherons, or Suffolks, or Belgians, or some of the other notable breeds. How can any man answer this question for another man? He can, however, feel safe in telling him that he should make an intelligent choice of breed, and continue in it intelligently unless he finds serious disappointment.

If there is one thing more than another that injures the horse interests of this country, it is the bringing in of a Percheron or a Belgian, or some other breed into a locality where Clydesdale stallions have been used for years. The same holds good for other breeds. In new sections, perhaps, Percherons, or some other breed, predominate from the start. Continual use of a good sire gives a line of stock with breed characteristics. They suit the district, and the men who own them are satisfied. However, some would-be horseman decides that a change of blood would be a good thing. He brings in a grand stallion of another breed. A few mares are bred to the new introduction. What is the result? A fine string of choice foals—grand individuals. Next year everybody breeds to the new stallion. A large percentage of the first crosses are the finest specimens of horse flesh a man could want. Soon the old favored breed is a back number. But after years show the folly of such practice. Foals of the future crosses are nothing but scrubs.

I remember a striking instance in Ontario. A good farming district became well known for choice Clydesdales. One year a fine dapple-gray Percheron came in. He left fine foals on the good Clydesdale mares. Some, however, did not like his color. His owner arranged to get a bay Percheron, and had a big run in the locality for years. In fact, a Clydesdale stallion could find little to do.

After about fifteen years I visited an old friend in this district. He was not anxious to talk horse. When I had seen him last he had half a dozen fine Clydesdale females, and excellent youngsters. I now found out he hadn't a brood mare of quality. He admitted his horses were all scrubs. The deterioration was credited to the use of these Percheron stallions. Others in the neighborhood had a similar experience.

I am not trying to knock the Percheron, or any other breed. All of them are good, and, as far as I know, they will all make good in this country. But when a breed has become established it strikes me as very foolish to spoil the work of the past, and lose fifteen or twenty years by breeding good females to even the choicest stallion of a different breed.

"AIRCHIE MCCLURE."

More Attention to Trees

Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE L. I. Cox refers to the transfer of Manitoba Agricultural College to larger quarters on the banks of the Red River, and suggests that a discussion of the following topic should be helpful:

"Should the provincial authorities establish in conjunction with our new college a local forestry branch, with both forestry and horticultural experts in charge?"

Then Mr. Cox gave three reasons for calling attention to this matter:

"1. The object should be to grow in nursery and distribute to farmers of the province young trees for windbreaks, shelter-belts and firewood, fence posts and rails at cost price.

"2. To demonstrate under the supervision of A. P. Stevenson (if possible) that apples and such valuable and necessary fruits can be grown with skillful planting and culture. Lecturers should be sent throughout the province to lec-

ture on these and kindred subjects at government expense. It is certain apples can be grown, and it is just possible Mr. Stevenson has not the very best apple land. We want to know and know soon how it is done.

"3. To demonstrate with statistics that the planting of trees universally adopted will not only somewhat moderate climatic features, but also materially increase the natural precipitation."

It was pointed out further that it was an easy matter to demonstrate the effect of forest, or even scattered bluffs in increasing precipitation by comparing the rainfall on open prairie with that of such districts as Springfield, Bradwardine, Dauphin, etc. Prairie land, he remarks, is not cropped out, but the rainfall is light. It is suggested, therefore, that Western Canada make an attempt to grow trees where none grew before. His reasonable plea is that trees are needed, and there is money in a nicely planted and properly cared for plantation.

Let us hear from others of our readers on this question. Now is the time for action, before plans are definitely settled for the layout of the new college farm. The Dominion forestry branch has carried on a creditable campaign, but it is just possible that an aggressive forestry department, established in connection with the provincial institution, would help to increase the interest in tree planting.

Horse

Artificial Impregnation

A. D. E., Sask., asks about the use of the impregnator in horse breeding.

There are two common methods of impregnating mares artificially. By one, the spermatozoa (the male seed) is injected into the womb by a syringe; by the other it is introduced in a capsule by hand. If the operator is experienced and careful, a fair degree of success may be attained by either method. If he doesn't understand his business thoroughly, results are likely to be poor. By either method there are three essentials to be kept in mind: the fertilizing fluid must be kept from any marked rise or fall in temperature; it must be kept from the light, and it must be placed within the womb, where it may meet the egg or ova, not merely left in the vaginal tract.

If the syringe method is used the nozzle is inserted in the vagina immediately after withdrawal of the horse, much of the spermatic fluid ejected by the male being then in the depression on the floor of this organ. The fluid is drawn into the syringe, and it is only necessary then to introduce the nozzle by hand into the neck of the womb of the mare to be impregnated.

Press the bulb, ejecting the contents of the syringe or a portion of them, into the womb and the job is done. Care must be taken to keep the nozzle and syringe well sterilized.

By the other method a gelatine capsule is taken in the hand, inserted into the vagina of the mare immediately after the horse is withdrawn, and some of the spermatic fluid scooped into it. If the mare to be operated on is the one just bred, it is only necessary to push the capsule into the womb. The gelatine dissolves on contact with the warm, moist fluids. If a second or third mare is to be operated on, have them held close at hand—in all cases have the mare hobbled or hold up one front foot—withdraw the hand containing the loaded capsule, holding the forefinger over the opening, insert it into the vagina and push into the womb as before.

With either syringe or capsule, a large measure of success is possible, but one needs to work carefully and coolly. There is no need for undue haste, but as little delay as possible should occur between the ejaculation of the fluid by the male and its introduction into the womb. One or two cool headed attendants are required to assist and the operator should have a working knowledge of the genital organs of the mare. He should know the womb when his hand reached it and know whether or not the opening into it were open. The chief advantage in artificial impregnation is that two or three mares may be impregnated from a single service, and thus the use of a particularly desirable stallion may be greatly extended.

Horse Bolts and Balks

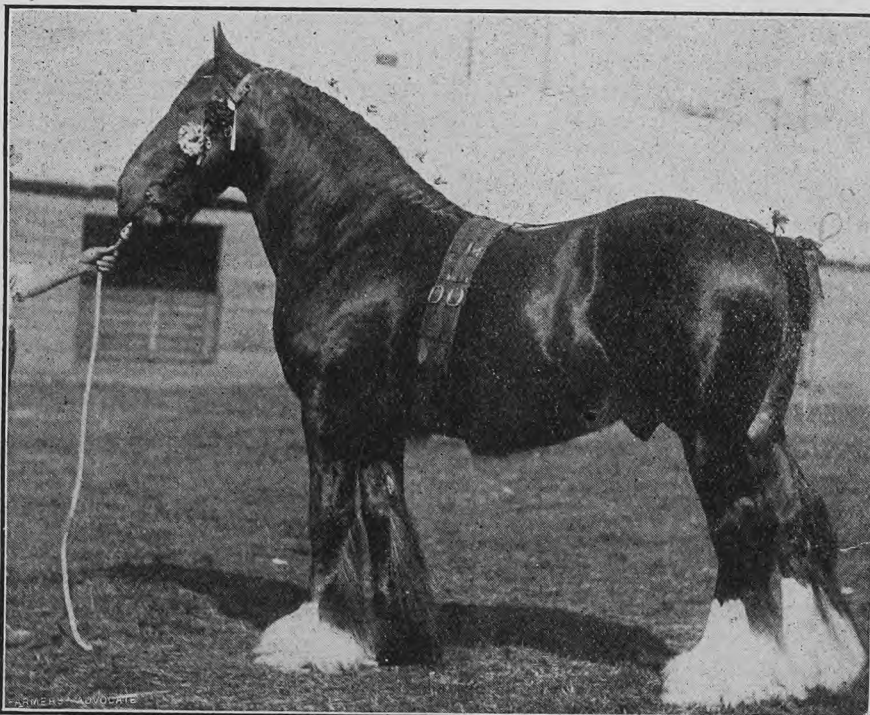
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have a horse, eight years old, that bolts every time he is hitched up, and if stopped will balk. He has been used very kindly, but it all seems to be no use. I have had him three years now, and he seems to get worse in the habit. When not in harness he is very quiet and gentle, and one would hardly think he was the same horse. In harness the least thing upsets him, even the other horse biting at him will turn him nasty. Can you suggest any means of curing him?

A. W.

Ans.—We are afraid not. A horse learns useless and vicious habits as readily as he learns to be useful and tractable, and if his training as a colt has been so directed that he is just as apt to learn to kick or bolt, or bite as he is to be gentle in temperament and honest in work, then those habits are just as likely to stick to him as are the good habits that he should have learned, and he will be a nuisance to those owning him all the days of his life. There are some who profess to be able to break horses of bad habits acquired through improper training, but we have never seen the feat successfully

performed, and doubt if in real bad cases much of anything can be done. We question if habits as firmly fixed as these are can be broken. The horse was improperly handled as a colt. It should be remembered that a good impression fixed upon the brain of a colt while he is being trained stays for the remainder of its life, and a bad impression, if that is allowed to become fixed, stays with him quite as inseparably. One of the leading horse trainers of America advertises in March 8 issue that he can break horses of any bad habits and teaches his system by mail. You might get help from this quarter



Shire Stallion, Halstead Blue Blood

Lord Rothschild's two-year-old reserve champion at the Royal Show in 1910

The Selecting of Sires

The prevailing high prices of horses makes horse-breeding lucrative and pleasant, but a little more care and careful consideration would make it much more profitable. If the average farmer who breeds one or more mares would pay the same attention to the science of breeding that he does to other departments, or even that he does to breeding other classes of stock, he would find it to his financial advantage. We might ask the question: "Why is it that we see so few pure-breds, or even good grades in horses; while, in cattle, sheep, swine and poultry almost every farmer has pure-breds, or, at least, high grades?"

The answer is not hard to find. It is simply from the fact that the breeders have produced horses in a haphazard sort of way, while he has paid intelligent attention to the production of the other classes. There is no reason why the farmer should not grade up his horses, and, after a few generations, produce animals eligible for registration, even though he cannot afford, or does not care to pay the price for pure-bred females to start with. The fact that a female is registered or eligible for registration makes her more valuable, both as a breeder and on the market, than another whose individuality is equally good, but which cannot be registered. The trouble has been, and still is, there is too much crossing of breeds, too much admixture of blood. The breeder looks too much to the near future (if he gives the matter any reasonable consideration at all), considering solely the immediate result of the cross, rather than taking into consideration probable future generations.

We will briefly consider the production of heavy horses, no doubt the most profitable class for the average breeder (who has no special fondness for the lighter classes) to produce. Of course, if the prospective breeder has one or more pure-bred mares, or those with one or more crosses of any breed, there should be no question about the selection of the breed of sire to which they should be bred. But, if his prospective dam or dams be simply mares of considerable size, of no particular breeding or characteristics that should indicate the class of sire that should be selected. With simply good mares of sufficient size to produce agricultural or draft horses, if properly mated, the question naturally arises, "How shall I cross them?" He should consider this question carefully. He will, no doubt, consider his own inclinations, the favorite breed of horses in his locality, and the market. He should look farther ahead than the immediate result, considering the probability of the offspring, if it be a female, being bred when old enough, her progeny being bred etc. Of course, it should be understood that all male animals of such breeding should be castrated, and none but pure-breds (and if possible, those with long pedigrees) should be used as sires. Having decided the breed of sire with which he will cross his mares, he should select the very best individual procurable at a reasonable stud fee. We say "a reasonable stud fee," but, of course, a few dollars is practically of little moment when it means the difference between patronizing a good sire or a poor one.

Existing conditions or local conditions may have an influence in the selection. A good individual of the breed favored may not be procurable, and in such a case a good sire of another breed should be selected, rather than to patronize an inferior horse of the desired breed. The selection of a sire should not be influenced by any personal matter or friendship. Horse-breeding should be looked upon as a business proposition, and no man is justified in patronizing a sire that does not suit him, simply because he wants to do a "good turn" to his friend who owns or controls the horse. Having once selected the breed, he should stick to it, and in a few generations the females he produces will register, after which he will be able to produce pure-breds. The motto of the breeder should be, "Stick to Type and Breed," avoid composite breeding or the mixture of bloods.

The first cross, when animals of different breeds are mated, may be very satisfactory, but the progeny, while a very fine individual, has lost the marked individuality of both breeds, is to a

great extent minus the prepotency she should possess, and, if she be bred, it is impossible to foretell with any reasonable certainty what the progeny will be. The writer recently had occasion to judge a class of agricultural horses in which there were some high-class teams, but no pure-breds. The contest for first and second places narrowed down to two teams, one pair of mares of the Clydesdale type, each having three crosses of Clydesdale blood; and a pair of grays, produced by crossing a Clydesdale mare with a Percheron stallion. The grays were an excellent team, in high condition, while the bays were also a good team, but not in such good condition. After due consideration, first place was given to the grays. The fact that the grays won was cited by some interested parties as an argument for crossing the breeds, but we think differently. While we considered the grays the better agricultural team, we do not consider them nearly as valuable for breeding purposes, because the crossing of the bloods produced animals that, though high class individuals, lack the distinctive characteristics of either breed, hence have not sufficient prepotency to reproduce satisfactorily, and, if bred to a sire of either breed, would in all probability prove a disappointment.

This unfortunate mixing of blood has been the worst phase of horse-breeding in this country. While such crossing may, as in the case cited, give good results in either light or heavy horses, so far as the immediate results are concerned, for future breeding it cannot but prove disastrous and mongrelize our horses. Even where careful attention is given to breeding, and good fillies produced, there is too great a tendency for the breeder to sell the fillies and continue to breed their dams, from the fact that he has too many horses, he is breeding for the market, and will sell the animals for which he can get the longest price. When a mare with one or more crosses of any particular breed is mated with a good sire of that breed, it is reasonable to expect the offspring to be a better individual than her dam. If she be intelligently mated, her offspring should be still better, and so on. It will pay the breeder to keep the filly for breeding purposes, and sell the old mare, even at a much less price.

The same system should be followed in breeding the heavier classes. For instance, the product of a Thoroughbred mare by a Hackney stallion, or vice versa, is usually a high-class animal that will either ride or drive with satisfaction, an animal that will probably be worth as much or, in some cases, more, money than a pure-bred of either class. Hence, the immediate results are all that could be looked for, and, for utility purposes, no mistake has been made; but if this cross bred animal is to be bred, the breeder is undecided what class of sire to select, and the strong probability is that he will be disappointed in the progeny. Hence, we repeat, if the breeder looks forward to success as a breeder, he must "Stick to Type and Breed."

"WHIP."

Stock

Pigs Stiffening

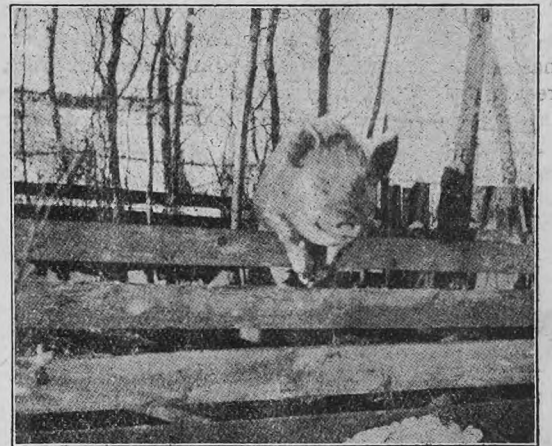
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly give a remedy for stiffening in pigs. The better they are fed, the worse they seem to become and good care does not seem to help. I presume the trouble is rheumatism.

Man.

R. B.W.

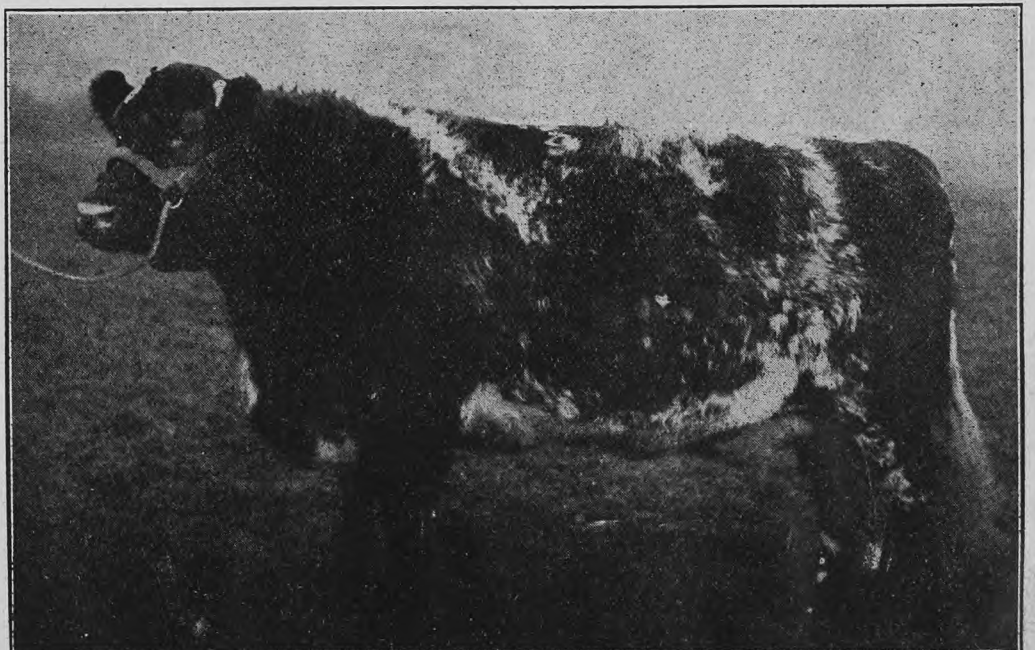
The information given is too meagre to base a diagnosis on. However, it pretty nearly always happens that in pigs "cripling" or "stiffening," or whatever one has a mind to call it, results from too much good care, or what the owner thinks is good care; too much heavy feed, and not enough air and exercise. See that the hogs are in a dry, fairly warm house. The average hog house is not dry. Its walls and ceiling usually are mois-



Pigs Don't Like Close Confinement

ture-laden, and while warm such a building is not the best in which to house stock of any kind. If possible, have the sleeping quarters a few inches higher than the floor level, which insures of absolute dryness in that particular.

Let them outside to get at the earth, or throw a few sods or shovelfuls of earth into the pen for them to root over. Give them charcoal every day or so. If charcoal is not available, ordinary coal slack serves a good purpose. Hogs, in the condition yours are in, are usually ravenous for mineral matter, and may eat too much of the coal if permitted free access to it. They will not hurt themselves on the charcoal. If you think drugging is necessary, or find that these measures are not speedy enough, use a teaspoonful of sulphur per hog in the feed three times a week. Change the grain feed if you can, and if you have any roots feed some of them to the hogs. Keep the sleeping quarters dry and well bedded.



Fine Type of Shorthorn Heifer—a Two-Year-Old Winner in England

Angus-Shorthorn Crosses

Would some of your Scotch correspondents tell us how the heifers bred from Shorthorn cows crossed with Aberdeen-Angus bulls, continue to breed on in, say, the second, third and fourth crosses; always, of course, using a purebred Shorthorn or Angus bull? We have some very fine large Shorthorn cows, but are quite tired of the bull trade, and wonder if we could improve the early beefing of the steers by this cross. Our feeding system is the semi-ranch, plenty of hay and straw in the winter, but only brush shelter. W. S. BLACK.

If you have big framed Shorthorn cows, purebred or well graded, you will get an excellent type of beef animal, perhaps the most desirable type that may be procured, by crossing them with a thick, low-set, meaty Angus bull. It is this cross that has produced some of the best steers ever marketed in America, the famous "blue-greys," favorably regarded by cattle buyers everywhere, and, in fact, most desirable animals to feed and very profitable killers. The Scotch have not developed the Angus-Shorthorn cross to the extent American cattlemen have, though some outstanding fat-stock show records have been made by this cross in the old land. In the corn states thousands of steers of this cross are fed every year and marketed at Chicago, making some of the best prices touched in that market.

However, it is not advisable to continue crossing beyond the first cross. In the first cross you bring together two distinct breeds, and the shock as it were of the mixing, seems to bring to the progeny some of the most desirable characteristics of each breed. The progeny is intermediate between them. But after the first cross it cannot be predetermined how the tendency may run, and after crosses get smaller and weaker. Crossing should never be continued beyond the first mating. The first cross gives us some of our best fattening animals; after crosses result in deterioration in type and the desirable characteristics. In your case we believe that capital results would be secured by using Angus bulls on the Shorthorn cows. It should have a tendency to improve the early maturing qualities of the steers.

Fattening Lambs in Alberta

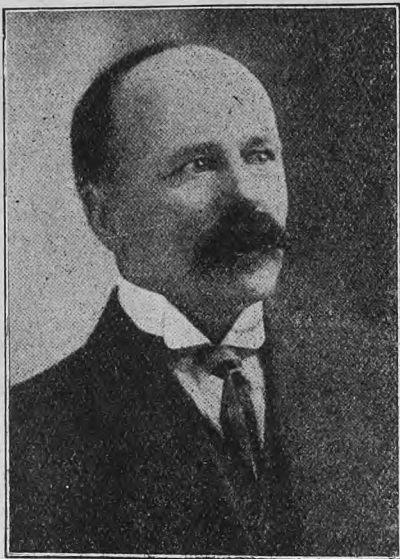
A recent bulletin of the South Dakota Experiment Station gives results of an experiment conducted to determine the relative values of alfalfa and prairie hay, fed with a grain ration, in fattening lambs. Twenty grade lambs were divided into two lots, each lot receiving a grain ration of a mixture of 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of shelled corn and 25 pounds of linseed meal, starting on one pound per head per day, the feed increasing until each lamb was receiving 2.2 pounds per day. For every pound of grain fed the lambs, the alfalfa lot consumed one and three-tenth pounds of hay. For every pound of grain fed the prairie hay lot, the lambs consumed one pound of hay.

The ten lambs receiving alfalfa gained 79 pounds more than did the same number of lambs receiving upland prairie hay, each lot consuming the same quantity of grain. It required only 3.08 pounds of grain and 3.95 pounds of alfalfa hay to make a pound of gain, as compared to 4.12 pounds of grain and 4.01 pounds of up-



Dooley, The Coyote Hound

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



ALEXANDER MUTCH

No name has been more closely linked with the Clydesdale interests of Saskatchewan these past twenty years than has been the name of Mutch. Said we, Saskatchewan; then we strip provincial limits off. Not from the lakes to the Pacific is there a name that stands for more than one would like to have his name stand for in Clydesdale interests, than stands the name of Mutch. It was in 1890 that the Mutch boys made their first importation of Clydesdale horses. Alas that we can call them the "Mutch boys" no more. George is dead. He died in August, 1910, but for the present Alex. carries the business on under the old firm name of A. & G. Mutch. The brothers came to the West in 1883, bought and farmed a section or more of land a few miles from Lumsden and gradually as they got richer, let their fancy run to purebred livestock. Being Scotch it could run to one breed of horse alone, and in cattle there is always a long chance of a Scotchman favoring the whites, reds and roans. The Mutches, as we said, were Scotch, and pretty soon at Craigie Mains, that is what they called the farm, was to be found a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle and the nucleus of what was ultimately to develop into one of the leading Clydesdale studs of the West. After some years in cattle they finally dispersed the Shorthorn herd and gave undivided attention to the importing, breeding and selling of the drafters of the Clyde. In that line they have always been peculiarly successful. Success in their case was based on two rock-ribbed principles: They handled good stock and sold it at a living price. When the Mutches started first in the Clydesdale business they bought their stock in Ontario, and for quite a number of years continued bringing in purebred horses and workers from the East. However, about 1905 they began importing from the old land and from then until last season brought over a consignment or two each year. And some of the horses they brought have been famous ones of the breed. First in the list stands Baron's Gem, the unbeaten champion of Western showings and perhaps the greatest breeding son of Baron's Pride that ever reached this side of the water. Baron's Gem was a wonderfully prepotent stallion, possessing in a degree equal to his famous sire the ability to stamp his progeny with his own individual merits. This stallion died three years ago after being sold by the Mutches to head the breeding establishment of R. H. Taber, Hillcrest, Condie. Another noted stallion imported was Black Ivory, now owned by John Perdue, a splendid breeding horse and one of the most attractive show propositions ever seen in Western Canada. Follows in stallions such well known horses as Baron Cedric, Duke of Barcheskie, Stepped and others too numerous to mention. They are scattered up and down the country from Manitoba to Alberta, credit alike to the men who imported them and the breed they represent. In mares, their most noted importation was the well-known Montrave Geisha, known to everyone who has followed Clydesdale matters in Western Canada these past years, and recognized as one of the best breeding females imported to the West. Montrave Geisha was kept at the Craigie Mains stud for a number of years and has to her credit a fine string of progeny. In breeding, lest it might be construed that Craigie Mains was but an importing establishment, these names of Clydesdales the Mutches brad themselves will suffice to show that their supreme interest was in breeding: Eva's Gem, Baron's Lassie, Baron's Sunbeam, Hillcrest Baroness and Baron's Craigie. Other names might be mentioned, but this is presumed to be a sketch of Alex. Mutch, rather than a history of Clydesdale breeding in Saskatchewan, so we shall have to proceed about that business.

Two years ago the farm, Craigie Mains, was sold and a large horse barn built in the town of Lumsden, that the brothers might better be able to handle their ever-increasing trade in imported horses. The death of George, however, deranged this plan somewhat. However, in the future the usual annual importations will be made.

Alex. Mutch has been honored by appointment to many offices in the Saskatchewan and Dominion breed associations. At present he is president of the Horse Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan, having served in that capacity for the past two years; has been a director of Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board almost since the inception of that exhibition; vice-president of the Dominion Clydesdale Association; an officer of the Lumsden and Regina Agricultural Society, and president of the Lumsden Milling and Grain Company, a corporation in which he is deeply interested financially. Also he has judged at many of the local and provincial shows in the West, officiating in this capacity this year at the Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon.

land prairie hay, to make a pound of gain with lambs during same length of feeding period and with the lambs practically of the same weight.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

March 22.—What would you suggest as the best grass or mixture to seed on a soil that is alkali in places? Give preparation of the soil, quantity of seed per acre, etc.

March 29.—What do you think of mules for farm use? Have you had any experience raising or working them? Are they harder to raise than horses? Are they as good workers? Are they less subject to sickness? Is it hard on a mare to raise a mule colt? Which will pay best, horses or mules? (A reader in Saskatchewan asks for the experience of others, as it may be summed up in answer to the foregoing questions.)

April 4.—What advice have you to offer as to time to sow wheat, oats, barley, flax and other crops grown in the Canadian West? It is, of course, impossible to mention positive dates, but something definite as to soil conditions and order of crop succession is sufficient. Discuss, particularly, the seeding of wheat and oats and the latest date on which it is advisable to sow barley and flax.

April 11.—Have you ever tried growing green crops and feeding cows instead of pasturing them in summer? If so, what did you grow? What rotation of crops did you grow to have a continual supply of green feed coming on, and what success did you have with the plan? Did it pay?

Using the Soil Packer

A few years ago pulverizing packers or surface packers were looked upon as unnecessary implements on the prairies. As they have come into use, however, they have gained in popularity. Few who have tried them pronounce them no good. The unanimous verdict is that they make the land in fit condition for the binder, and, also, that the crop yield is increased.

Generally speaking, the advice given by those of experience is to pack before seeding, so that the running over of the seed drill leaves the surface rough and in a desirable mulch. Others, however, advocate seeding first. In this case the drag harrow is used after the packer. Intelligence, of course, must be exercised, and the order of operations will be regulated by conditions.

The opinions of contributors follow. Our cash awards were given in the order of the appearance of the articles.



Closing an Alberta Gate

Packer a Necessary Implement

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The question of packing land and experience with packers is a good seasonable topic.

Personally, I have used a packer on my oat land for the past six seasons with unvarying good results. Probably my experience in 1910, the most adverse season in a decade, has done more to prove the value of packing the soil than any of the former seasons. Having plenty of time at my disposal, I packed all my oat land once before drilling and once immediately after, and, although this land was never wetted down for four inches between seeding and harvest, it produced a yield of forty bushels per acre of excellent quality. However, even if the land did not produce an extra pound per acre, it seems to me that running a packer over the land repays one well for the time and labor. When cutting time comes, a binder will run at least a half horsepower lighter on packed soil, and when one comes to plow again the nicely compact, clean-cut furrow will gladden the heart of any plowman. None will dispute the fact that the packer is indispensable in Western farming operations in conserving moisture, and no implement has come into such universal usage within the last five years. I have always found that its use has promoted even germination of the seed, thereby causing an evenness in ripening and a more uniform sample of grain.

It certainly helps to stiffen oat straw to a very great extent, and in this country of high winds that is a very great consideration. If anything, it has a tendency to shorten the straw somewhat on an average season, and to hasten ripening several days on any season.

My experience has been that the best way to use a packer is to immediately follow the seed drill with it. On light land it leaves a corrugated, slightly rough and very firm surface, and this condition goes a long way toward preventing drifting with the high winds. On heavy soil, the packer leaves the surface firm and even, but not sealed like the rollers of former days used to do, especially if followed by a heavy rain. The use of the packer seems to give the best results on spring plowing for either wheat or oats, but, nevertheless, one of my neighbors packed his entire wheat crop last season and got the best average in the district, and some of the land was fall plowed, some spring plowed, and the remainder on summerfallow, and all had been broken many years.

In conversation with a local implement dealer the other day he incidentally stated that he already had orders for fifteen land packers for spring. Two other dealers also reported large sales. This in a village of under two hundred, must go far towards proving that the packer is recognized as a necessary implement on a modern western farm, and that it has come to stay. Why this implement is not furnished with whiffletrees and neckyokes, the same as any other implement, they did not seem to know—evidently not because such adjuncts are not necessary.

Man. M. H. RAY.

Buy, Beg or Borrow a Packer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I live in the southwest part of Manitoba. We have a great variety of soils. My soil, where I have been experimenting with a sub-surface packer for two years, is inclined a little on the light side. The advantage in 1909 was not so pronounced as the following year, although I saw a marked difference between packed and unpacked fields. Last season was the real testing year, owing to the small rainfall and great heat. My returns for my additional labor and time for packing paid me from 50 to 100%. I am strongly of the opinion that there is no trouble in increasing our yields in Manitoba from 10 to 100%. My farm is one of the oldest in the district, so if our crops can be increased to this extent on old land, the packer certainly demands our best attention.

My plan of using the packer is this: Plow, then harrow; then pack, and then seed. Where the land is likely to blow, I plow, then pack, and

then seed. Sometimes I harrow after the packer before seeding. I am convinced this is the best course where land is not inclined to drift. So, with this experience, I am taught there must be correct principles under proper conditions. Every part of the work must be done precisely at the proper time, and done properly to obtain the best results. Always, if possible, pack every day's plowing before leaving the field. Better still, harrow and seed.

Packing is a mechanical process, and should

be rightly understood. Its main object is not that of aiding in storing the moisture in the soil, but that of controlling or equalizing the holding capacity of the soil for both air and water.

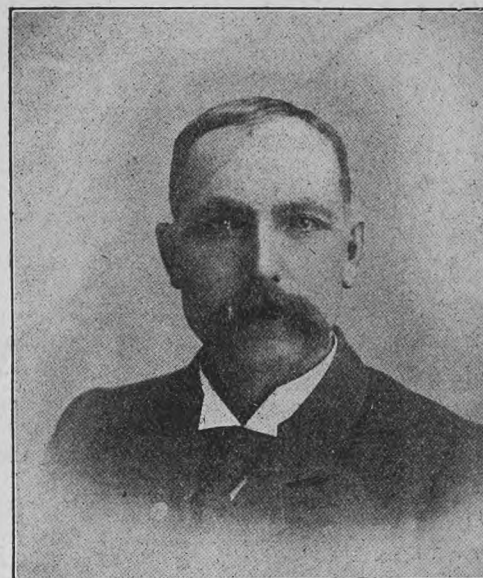
In conclusion, I will say to all that live on such soil as mine: "Buy, beg or borrow a sub-surface packer and do your work well, and on time, and your increase will be from 50 to 100%, and you can always depend upon it Nature is with you, and a successful harvest is assured."

Man.

W. N. CROWELL.

Pioneer Series—Number 12

Once said an Irishman to a fellow countryman: "Who were your ancestors?" "And what might that be?" says Flannigan. "Why the people you sprung from, to be sure." "Be gorrah, the Flannigans never sprung from anyone. They always sprung at them." And whereat, if the story were continued, we presume they had a set to. The jokelet is offered as introductory to the remark we wanted to make that James Morrow, of La Riviere, pioneer and successful citizen, springs of North of Ireland parentage, and belongs to a class of Irish Canadians of whom we cannot have too many in this country. The original Morrows came from the North of Ireland back in the early thirties of last century, and settled in the county of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec. Here the father took up farming, and here in 1857 the son, James, was born. They continued living in Quebec until 1868, when the family moved to Huron county, Ontario, where they resided for some ten or eleven years.



JAMES MORROW

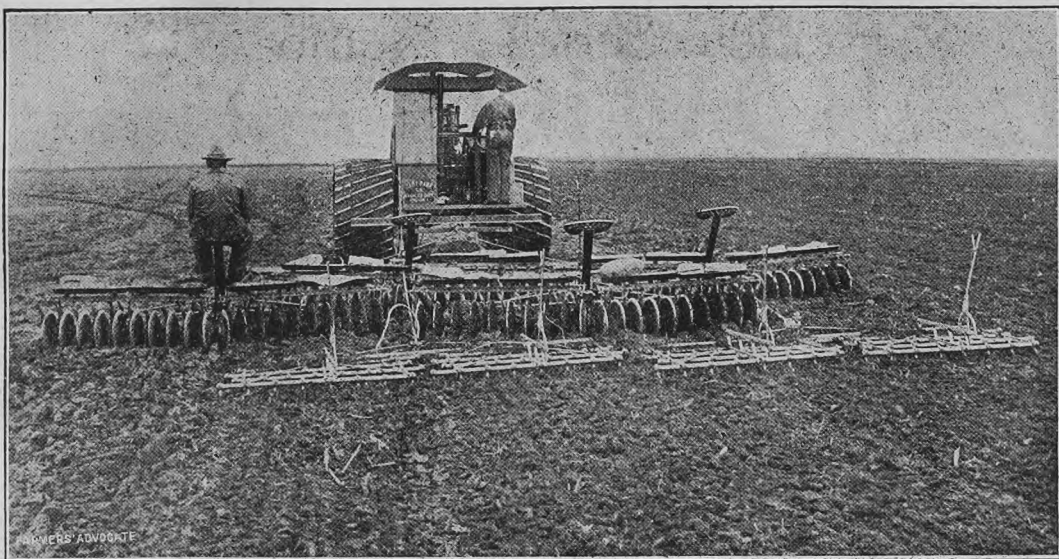
In the spring of 1879 the family came to the Canadian West, reaching Emerson, then the gateway city of the West land, on April first of that year. On the seventh day of the same month James picked his homestead, four miles from what is now the town of La Riviere, and settled down to the usual experiences of homesteading, which some strangely believe merely involves the tickling of the earth's surface and then waiting around to watch it laugh back the golden grain. In practice, of course, it wasn't exactly that way, but the fancy is a pleasant one to indulge. What, with frosts, prairie fires, ox teams and a market 80 to 100 miles away, pioneering doesn't always size up to the picture the artist's fancy paints. That's what Mr. Morrow found as he struggled over the mud roads to market his crop at Emerson, and sometimes sowed a crop that he never cut. Those were in the days when early fall frosts would catch the wheat just before it was ready to cut, and wring the hearts well nigh out of the pioneers who, in one night, would see blasted the labor of a twelvemonth. However, because they couldn't get away the settlers of the early eighties stayed. It was a sort of providential dispensation the poverty that kept them too poor to move out. They stayed because they had to, and by staying they made both the country and themselves.

It was livestock in those days that proved the mainstay in prairie farming. Mr. Morrow became early convinced of the necessity of establishing a herd of cattle, and after a few years went in for purebred Shorthorns. The first of these he purchased from J. S. Robson, of Manitou, and subsequently other registered stock was brought from Ontario. From about 1890 to 1900 he had a good-sized herd, but, in the period since then, less attention has been given to stock-raising and more to grain farming, though Mr. Morrow strongly advises anyone starting on a homestead to as quickly as possible procure a few head of cattle, as they are a crop that frost, hail or drought cannot completely deprive one of returns from.

The homestead of 1879 has now grown into a fine farm of 640 acres, of which 550 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being natural pasture. The soil is a black loam on a clay subsoil, underlaid with shale, a productive and readily worked soil. At first, this farm was cropped without any particular system, save such as was involved in the endeavor to get from it each year all the grain that it was capable of producing. Mr. Morrow, however, early recognized the fact that the fertility of his farm could not be permanently maintained by following the system of continuous grain growing. Hence, when the virgin productiveness became somewhat subdued, he introduced the summerfallowing system, and more recently still modified that system by seeding 20 or 30 acres to timothy each year. He has had remarkably satisfactory results from timothy, finding that the sod solidifies the soil, puts fibre into it and prevents drifting. The practice is to take two crops of hay, then break and seed to wheat.

Mr. Morrow has held a large number of public and honorary offices since his settlement in the West. He has been reeve of Louise municipality off and on for 20 years or more, which office he holds at present. He has been a director of Mountain No. 2 Agricultural Society since its organization, and is secretary-treasurer of the Percheron Horse Syndicate at La Riviere. Always taking a deep interest in every movement to better the condition of the farmer, Mr. Morrow took an active part in the organization of the Patrons of Industry, when that association of farmers flourished back in the nineties, and in the Dominion elections in 1896 was the candidate of the Patrons in the electoral district of Lisgar.

If Mr. Morrow's thirty odd years' experience in farming in the West were crystallized into a bit of advice to the homesteaders and beginners of the present day, it would be to scatter their interests as much as possible, not to bank altogether on one crop that the elements can ravage and destroy, but to raise stock as well as grain. There may not be as much money in a few cattle as in a large area of wheat, but it is pretty sure money, and looks pretty big, too, if a chance crop failure skids a fellow to the thin, ragged edge of financial ruin. It is good advice and worth pondering.



Disking and Harrowing with Engine Power

This twenty-two horse-power engine, pulling disk harrows and drag harrows, double disked and dragged a twenty-foot stretch. This is how Jas. A. King does it.

Horseless Farm Not a Myth

On reading an article, headed "Horseless Farm a Myth," that appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last November, Jas. A. King writes to show that it is reasonable to look to a farm run with at least very few horses. He says:

"If it has been possible for man to build machines which, when directed by his genius, can do far better than he ever did, all the work which he was accustomed to do, why is it not far more possible to build machines which, managed by the same genius, will do far better than the horse ever did, the work which it has been accustomed to do? I do not wish to speak disparagingly of the horse, for I believe no Arab ever lived who had more genuine affection for a good horse than have I, and I think there is no one who takes more delight in an excellent horse in driving or riding or handling him than I do.

"For two years I have been operating a general purpose farm of 760 acres and kept only four horses. My engine will do better plowing, better disking and seeding, better harvesting than will the horses. And that same engine does a multitude of other things for me, and does them even better than do horses and without it being necessary to submit to slavish work the noblest animal that was ever created."

Varied Experience with Quack Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have had only one serious fight with quack grass in the years 1904-5-6-7 and 8. I rather felt I was a little in the rear, with the quack grass gaining nicely. At last after reading an article on certain weeds I decided on a very radical mode of treatment.

The grass in my case was confined to a rather old and run-down field of about forty acres, and existed in patches from the size of a good-sized door mat to a patch about one-quarter acre in extent, the latter patch being by far the most deeply seated and having a perfect sod. Until the year 1908, I tried summerfallow, fall plowing, spring plowing, early and late plowing, disking after plowing and rolling after disking, plowing in dry spells and during wet or ordinary weather. I tried mowing it before plowing and after binding. I felt beaten. In the spring of 1908 if anyone had said: "Can you or have you eradicated your quack grass?" I should likely have said: "It cannot be done."

Now for the brighter side. In the fall of 1907 I sent the men out with a hayrack and told them to build up fags of wheat straw and spread about one foot deep on every bed of quack grass in the field. This they did, only some patches did not receive a full foot of straw. However, in the evening shortly after the men finished I went out with a pitchfork and lots of matches and I had a great fire, or rather a series of fires. This seemed to seriously check the growth that fall, and in about a month after the burning of the wheat straw I caused a lot of very rotten manure to be spread evenly over every patch of the weed.

I then had the field plowed deeply, eight or nine inches wherever this grass appeared and had it harrowed longwise of the field and rolled. The following spring, 1908, this field was all plowed back shallow and seeded to barley with a double-disc seeder. Extra precaution was taken to hand-sow the grass patches lightly to make doubly sure of a good catch.

I began to look for success; actually the old tough sod and soddy roots began to rot. This was a decided step in advance, as previously all the plow did was each plowing to simply reverse the position of the quack grass sod. No rotting took place.

I was encouraged and almost became enthusiastic. The barley was harvested in the fall. I proceeded to again manure the grassy pieces of stubble and went so far as to top dress the grass patches in the wheat crop, which was sown after barley in the year 1909.

Now as the ground was simply fall plowed in 1908 for wheat, this again seemed to favor the grass, and a lot of it appeared quite green. However, it proved to be not so bad as it looked, for after another coat of rotted manure in the fall of 1909, the field was again shallow plowed and proved conclusively that the grass was on its last legs. The fall plowing was followed with a shallow spring plowing after the roller had been used. Last fall, 1910, I was the victor and old Mr. Quack grass was the other fellow.

This land is rather heavy clay loam and I will add that for the most part the quack grass occupied the poorest and sourest land in the field. As the manure became incorporated into this poor soil the grass seemed to lose its grip. I believe that where quack grass has a good foot-

hold five or six years are required to eradicate it. It is worse than Canada or sow thistles.

Man.

L. I. Cox.

Preparing for Corn

1. I have prairie soil (sandy loam) which I intend sowing with fodder corn this spring. This land produced a crop of oats in 1909, first crop. In 1910 I plowed it again in spring, but failed to raise anything. It was grazed off by stock and no weeds could be seen last fall. Should I plow this land again this spring in order to obtain best results, or would it do to disc it well?

2. I have a piece of land seeded with Western rye grass. Last year it gave its first crop, but on the hillsides it did not produce anything worth cutting. Am I doing right in giving it a coat of manure this winter straight from the cow stable?—G. W. W., Sask.

Ans. 1.—I would advise plowing five or six inches deep as early in the spring as soil permits, and harrowing. Then leave until the 25th of May, when it should be cultivated or disced shallow and corn sown. You have not stated when the land was broken, or what cultivation was given before the oats were put in. I can only surmise that the land was broken about three inches deep, which is not enough to retain moisture.

2. Well rotted manure would have been better to top-dress hay land, than fresh manure from the stable. Difficulty will be found in cutting the hay crop. I would advise burning the strawy part of the manure, as soon as dry enough, and before frost starts to leave the soil. The lumps of manure can then be spread over the ground by harrowing.

ANGUS MACKAY.

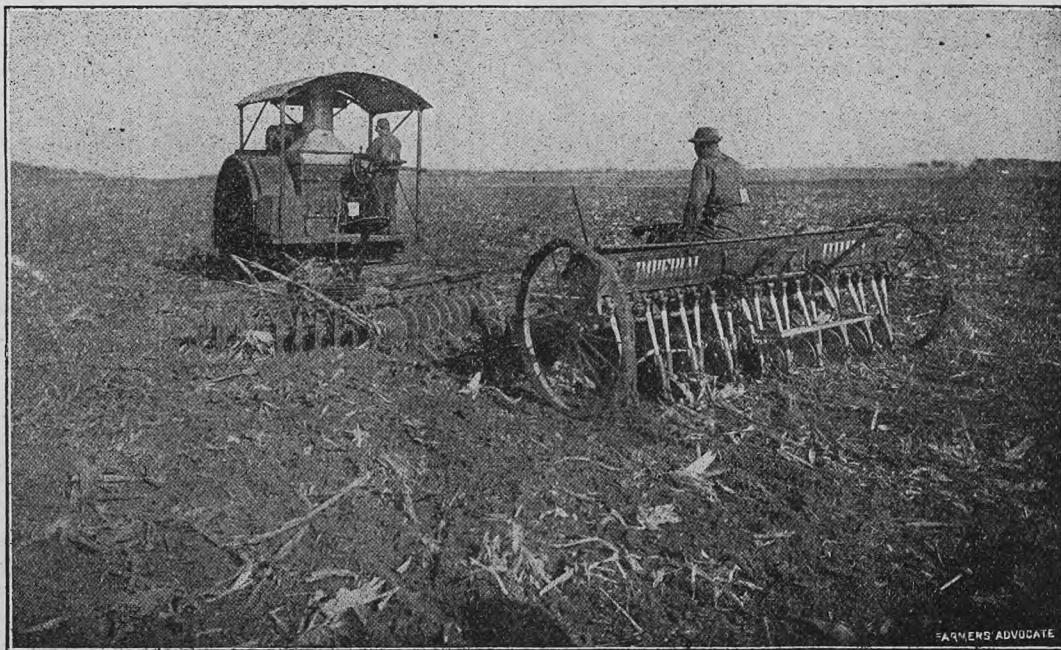
Fight Quack with Plowings Followed by Hoe Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Quack grass or couch grass (as it is sometimes called) is a plant which can be eradicated by the use of extreme measures only. We found this grass firmly established in a field of clay loam. Its roots reached a depth of about six inches.

During a dry season we plowed to a depth of two inches and then used a spring-tooth lever harrow until these roots were exposed to the sun and dead. Then the hayrake did service. The process was repeated, two inches of fresh earth being turned each time, until a depth of six inches was reached. In the autumn we plowed again to a depth of six inches in order to expose to the frost any roots that might have been missed. The next year this land was put under hoe crop and the following year it produced a good crop of wheat and no quack grass remained. Every stone must be lifted and the fences removed if this pest is to be conquered, for it will spread rapidly from the few roots which may have been left about these.

A. HODGINS.



Engine Double Disking and Seeding

This fifteen-horse-power engine, on a corn field, dragging the stalks, disking and drilling a ten-foot stretch. The ground was left in fine condition, needing no further attention, save, possibly, one cross stroke with drag harrows.

HOME JOURNAL

Praise for the Doukhobors

Nothing gives us more reason to be proud of the enrichment of our blood than the stream that came with the Doukhobors (some applause). A good many of you do not believe that. Well, it is Saturday afternoon, and it may be worth while to follow that idea for a moment. We have received about 12,000 Doukhobors. I saw 400 of them, the first winter they were in Canada, living in a shed not much bigger than this room. There were bunks on both sides, and a common table in the middle. The place was absolutely clean; there were no bad smells; there was no foulness or disorder. The people had clean clothes and fine faces, and the women were women of modesty and good demeanor.

How did they gain the reputation for craziness they acquired? There are sillies in every village, poor fellows to whom the Lord did not give a full chance here. Some thirty-five of the Doukhobor folks like that, pushed off the base of what we call propriety by religious enthusiasm, traversed the Western plains, in some cases going about naked, and never stole a chicken or harmed a baby.

I would rather be one of the Lord's fools in that Doukhobor pilgrimage than have my bones bleaching on the wastes as evidence of one who was on earth chiefly to get gold from the Yukon.

Why did these people come? Because this is a land of liberty, and not of coercion. This is a land not of mere tolerations, but of appreciations. A land of wide liberty, a land of respected law, a land of opportunity for property and recognition of manhood, and, above all things, a land with chances for the children. That is why they come to us in swarms, and the thing we most need to stand for is, that all the children, theirs and ours shall have a chance to thrive and rise.—Dr. Robertson to Ottawa Canadian Club.

Dying of Hunger

Famine conditions in China are increasing in severity, and in the Manchurian districts plague and hunger unite to devastate the land. It is estimated that a thousand Chinese are dying each day of sheer starvation. The government of China is working frantically to supply the necessary food, but their work is entirely inadequate to the need. Foreign governments are making appropriations to help the starving nation, and missionary organizations are giving their forces in China all they can spare, to help relieve suffering. In almost every large city in Canada the daily papers are opening up relief funds so that people all over the country can join in the work of feeding the hungry—our neighbors, because they have need of us. A couple of dollars will keep a life until the rice harvest is ready, and keep a soul within a body. It is a very small sum to accomplish so much, and scarcely any one in this favored land would miss it.

Cough Drops Administered

A London theatre is doing good missionary work, which theatre-goers who are so simple-minded as to go to a show to hear it, will appreciate to the full. This play house has been annoyed past endurance by coughing during the performance. Some of these painful interruptions to dramatic art are caused by genuine colds, some by nervousness or bad habit, and some, this theatrical manager says, by a spiteful desire to destroy the good impression the play is making upon the audience. No matter what reason is given for the annoyance, the perpetrator is to be treated to a jujube, which is English for a gummy cough drop. If he persists in the

face of this prescription, he may be led gently, but firmly, out of the building. More power to this great reformer! Haven't you nearly wrecked your eardrums trying to hear a favorite preacher, lecturer or actor through a storm of barking and failed to get the point of the speech? It was my fate to be trying to hear Hackett recite that exquisite picture of mother love that Kipling has given in "Mother o' Mine." The actor was bringing out the full pathos and beauty of the lines to a silent house when, suddenly, a man coughed twice explosively, and then with deliberate malice—it could be nothing else—sneezed violently four sneezes. It is plain that a jujube would not have met the necessities of a case like that. The villain should have been smothered.

The Great Guest Comes

While the cobbler mused there passed
his pane
A beggar drenched by the driving
rain;
He called him in from the stony
street
And gave him shoes for his bruised
feet.
The beggar went, there came a crone,
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow sown;
A bundle of faggots bowed her back,
And she was spent with the wretch
and rack.
He gave her his loaf and steadied her
load
As she took her way on the weary
road.
Then to his door came a little child,
Lost and afraid in the world so wild,
In the big, dark world. Clutching it
up,
He gave it the milk in the waiting
cup.
And led it home to its mother's arms,
Out of reach of the world's alarms.
The day went down in the crimson
west,
And with it the hope of the blessed
Guest;
And Conrad sighed at the world so
gray;
"Why is it, Lord, that your feet de-
lay?"
"Do you forget that this was the
day?"
Then, soft, in the silence, a voice he
heard:
"Lift up your heart, for I kept my
word.
"Three times I came to your friend-
ly door;
Three times my shadow was on your
floor;
I was the beggar with bruised feet,
I was the woman you gave to eat;
I was the child on the homeless
street."

Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, has asked for the appointment of four women inspectors to investigate slum conditions in Toronto, with a view to the inauguration by the city of a systematic plan for sanitary and hygienic betterment of the homes of the poorer classes. The board of control asked for more details before granting the request.

People and Things the World Over

The ages of fourteen out of the last fifteen persons who have died in the village of Doddington, Essex, aggregate 1,088 years, an average of seventy-seven.

* * *

According to the statement of Melbourne customs officials, an enormous trade in bogus curios has been flourishing in Australia, hundreds of violins, swords, china, boomerangs and idols made in Germany and Birmingham, having been imported and sold at high prices.

* * *

In an imperial rescript Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, announces his intention to complete his grandfather's work for the emancipation of the serfs by transforming the peasants into not merely free but, economically, strong landowners. This may be achieved, the Emperor says, by affording the peasants facilities to leave their communes and by improvement in agricultural science.

* * *

The spectacle was witnessed in the criminal court of Baltimore of a white man, who had brutally beaten his wife, pleading for mercy with tears streaming down his face when he heard the sentence of five lashes at the whipping post and imprisonment in jail. But there was no mercy, because the testimony showed that Frank McCauley struck his wife seven or eight times, choked her and then took from her more than \$20. It was the second sentence of a wife-beater to the post by Judge Duffy within a month.

* * *

When Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, attended a banquet given in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the Union League Club in Chicago recently, she lost her hat. Miss Adams checked her hat in the cloak-room, but when the banquet was over it was not to be found, and she went home bareheaded. After a thorough search, the club decided to enclose a check for \$50 to the lady, with a note of apology. Miss Adams promptly returned the check, with the information that she was not accustomed to wearing \$50 hats, and that the one she lost cost only \$10. The missing hat was found and returned to Miss Adams.

* * *

A citizen of Winnipeg having been appealed to by the executive of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind to endeavor to secure some contributions from philanthropic people, privately sent out an appeal for funds to a number of citizens.

The result is shown in the following card of thanks sent by the executive of the Free Library.

"The Canadian Free Library for the Blind begs to thank the citizens of Winnipeg who have so liberally responded to the appeal for funds with which to buy a tactile press, \$806, or more than the amount necessary having been sent from Winnipeg. The press will be named 'Winnipeg,' and every book printed on it will bear the inscription, 'Printed on the first tactile press erected in Canada, donated to the Canadian Free Library for the Blind by the citizens of Winnipeg, Feb. 9, 1911.'

"Any citizen of Manitoba who may desire the use of this library's works in—Point—free of all expense, are invited to write to Arthur Gate, 367 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, who will furnish particulars."



Hope's Quiet Hour

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE

Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. —St. Matt. v.: 14, 16.

If there is power in me to help,
It goeth forth beyond the present will,
Clothing itself in very common deeds
Of any humble day's necessity.
—Macdonald.

The Sermon on the Mount is very high in its requirements, yet it is there that we are commanded to let our light shine "before men." It is Christ who says, to those who want to obey Him and to climb after His sublime ideals, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works." Well, are we not very willing to let men see our good works? Are we not particular about our work when we know it will be noticed by other men and women, and inclined to be careless or neglectful when only God will see? But we must not cut the sentence in two pieces and leave out the living soul of Christ's command. We are not told to let our light shine before men in order that they may praise and admire us. The motive underlying each day's actions must be the desire to glorify our Father which is in heaven. Is that the chief object of our good works? Are we doing home work or church work or social work with the secret desire of making people think we are industrious and good, clever and capable? Then we are trying to let our light so shine before men that they may walk in the light of our little candle instead of looking up to the Sun of Righteousness.

The motive which inspires anyone is the matter of vital importance. Though we find, again and again, that the gifts of service, which look all right on the outside, are only outward signs of our desire to win praise for ourselves, let us ask the King to accept them and

purify them from the dross of conceit and selfishness. Perhaps He can find one grain of real love, by careful examination; and we can joyfully ask Him to accept that, to forgive the baseness of our good deeds, and to help us to improve. We don't want to be like the Pharisees, whose lives were declared by the clear-eyed Master to be like white-washed tombs—beautiful on the outside, but loathsome inwardly.

But the command still stands good, the disciple of Christ must shed forth constantly the light of good works. It will bring shame on the profession of a Christian—shame on the Great Name he wears on his brow—if he lives in easy, luxurious selfishness.

Some lives are so magnificent in their good works that they are almost discouraging. We feel that it is impossible for us to do such glorious deeds. Yesterday I was waiting for someone, and filled up the interval by dipping into a magazine that was lying at my elbow. It described the life of Doctor Grenfell in Labrador. It pictured him as the helper of 30,000 people, ready to turn out over the ice and go perhaps sixty miles to visit a patient. Once he tried a short cut, and was adrift for a day or two on a piece of ice as big as a dining-table. He is a hero, living a life of daring self-sacrifice, ministering to the sick, holding services whenever it is possible, fitting out hospitals and looking after them, pouring himself out joyously in splendid service to the poor fisher-folk who are so dear to him.

Though we may feel such good works to be far out of reach, we can catch the inspiration of that strenuous life, remembering that it is the spirit in which the works are done that makes them of value. St. Paul warns us that it is possible to give all one's goods to feed the poor, and yet it "profiteth nothing" without love. Doctor Grenfell is working for love's sake—the love of God and his needy people—therefore, men see

his good works and glorify God. When they see the constraining power of his Christianity, they want to be Christians too, and so he helps thousands of people without knowing anything of their existence. They see his light shining, and turn their eyes up to the Light of the World, the Master whose service is Doctor Grenfell's greatest joy.

Then we can be inspired by the good works of another man who has fought a good fight and finished his course triumphantly—Mr. John S. Huyler. He was only only rich in name, but in deepest truth—for he was rich in good works. His private secretary declared that in one year 17,000 men and women had sought his help, and few of them had failed to get it. One of his saleswomen sent a letter to the "New York Times," in which she mentioned "a few of the manifold kindnesses and thoughtfulness of this great and good man to his employees." The kindness first mentioned was: "He was never too busy to have a cheerful 'Good morning,' and a kind and encouraging word for the humblest of his people." This "good work" is certainly within the reach of everyone. Mr. Huyler provided coffee and sandwiches for the poor men who crowded into the Water-street Mission, night after night; but that was a very easy thing for a rich man to do, so he gave himself with his gifts, which was far nobler. Rev. J. B. Devins describes his first meeting with this merchant prince in that very mission: "'Brother Huyler, just speak to that man,' said the leader, and sitting beside the prodigal, his hand on the dirty shoulder of the outcast, Mr. Huyler talked with him in a tone of great tenderness . . . and finally the two men kneeled in prayer, the arm of the man of God over the shoulder of the one 'coming home.'"

He was a humble follower of One Who was called a friend of publicans and sinners, and his affectionate personal sympathy did more to raise them from lives of degradation and misery than his generous gifts of money. He wanted other people to be good, he did not take pleasure in hearing bits of gossip about their faults, or in "passing along" the stories of sin that he heard.

We may not be able to help others with large gifts of money—though most of us could give far more money to charity than we do, if we honestly cared for our suffering brothers—but we can give real love and sympathy. Our Master did not give large subscriptions to the poor, He gave Himself—a far grander and harder thing, and yet one possible to each of us. Good deeds done for self-glorification cannot be accepted by God, even if they are offered to Him, and men are little impressed by them. They may glitter in the torchlight of

forced publicity, but they look worthless in the sunlight of God's Presence. As Lord Chesterfield declares: "Tinsel may impose upon one for a short time, but sterling coin alone will always and everywhere pass current." Have I discouraged you by telling you about some of the work done for God and man, which makes your efforts seem too small to have any great value? Then try to look at things through God's eyes. He measures lives more by inside than outside measurement. It is the motive which makes an act precious or worthless, and the good works which He values are those which are according to His will. A man who despises the duty God has plainly placed before him, who leaves it undone in order to devote his life to some work which seems grander, is a deserter instead of a hero, no matter how the world may admire him. We constantly need to be reminded of the splendor of those quiet years of commonplace work in the carpenter shop of Nazareth, the years which gave great joy to God and the angels. From the age of twelve until thirty, the life of the one perfect Man was unknown to the outside world. Those hidden years were years of beautiful living, and very dear to the Father. Are we giving Him any beautiful years to be treasured in His Heart? Have we any happy secrets with God, any lovely deeds which are only known to Him?

Let us be practical in our Christianity, climbing by every-day effort a little nearer perfection. Do you smile when you feel like frowning, or speak cheerily when things seem to be all "at sixes and sevens"? Then it will be a little easier to let your light shine to-morrow. Have you remembered three or four times to-day that Christ is close beside you, to strengthen you in temptation, to care for you in sorrow or pain, to fill you with joy and peace? Then it will be easier to lift up your eyes to Him six or seven times to-morrow. If you have to-day refused to worry, leaving your large or small cares trustfully in God's keeping, then to-morrow you will find it easier to say with all your heart: "Not my will but Thine be done." Practice leads on towards perfection as certainly in the spiritual life as in worldly business. There is no other way of growing in the likeness of God than by steady, persistent, prayerful effort.

"Souls are built as temples are—

Through the sunshine, through the snows,

Up and on the building goes;
Every fair thing finds its place,
Every hard thing lends a grace,
Every hand may make or mar."

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Mrs. T. C. H. sent in a recipe for Turkish Delight in answer to No Beauty's request, but as several have already been given I am going to hold it over for the next enquiry, with thanks for her kindness in sending it. Someone can return the favor by telling her some good substitute for suet.—D. D.

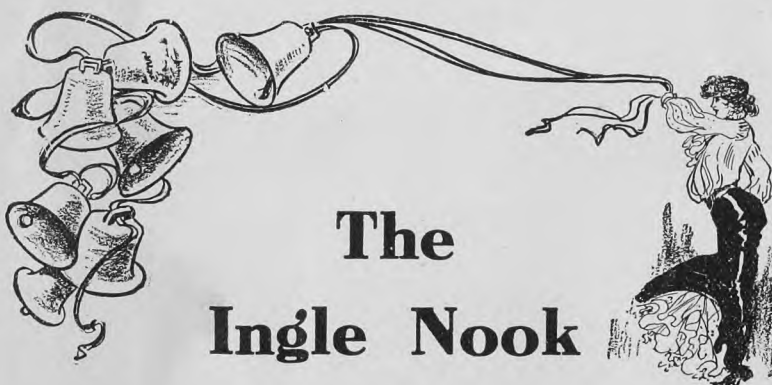
THE HEART OF THE MEETING

Dear Dame Durden,—This letter has been written in fancy for weeks, days anyway, but this is the first opportunity to put it on paper. I'm afraid I am one of those systemless people, for I seem to be overwhelmed with work sometimes.

A women's convention, January 31-February 3, and Dame Durden's little suggestive explanation, which (for me) did not explain but stirred my curiosity until I resolved I must and would attend! Of course I "couldn't"—there were a dozen and one obstacles in the way. But I did, though almost my heart failed me when a baby voice whispered in the dead of night: "When I think you won't be here when I wake in the night next week I'm very sad."

I'm not going to tell you all I saw and heard in Regina, but rather what I thought and felt after I had seen and heard. After seeing nothing but snow and a few bare bushes when I went out and the same six faces within for over a month there was quite an excitement in seeing the city and all the celebrities who attended the convention.

First among these latter I saw Dame Durden, who is just what I expected



The Ingle Nook

to find, except that she does not look at all as my fancy painted her. That has an Irish flavor but you know what I mean.

Then there was Miss Mantle, who spoke so earnestly and cleverly on what we should do when we came home from the convention and looked the while like a schoolgirl on graduation day. I don't know whether that will convey the desired impression to you all, for one of the sad sights I met in Regina was a number of schoolgirls who had been to matches and concerts and plays and parties until they were ready to say with Solomon, "There is nothing new under the sun"—or moon either. Miss Mantle did not look like that kind of school girl.

Miss Beynon was an inspiration to me. I'm afraid I could not, just now, tell very much of what she said, though I believe it is all carefully packed in my

subconsciousness and notebook, but her manner and personality so interested me that I have a more lively recollection of that. She was so alert, so tactful, so businesslike, so self-possessed and so "well-groomed." I hope you will pardon me that expression. I never quite liked it but it does express just what I mean. And I wouldn't have you think other people were not of the same appearance. They were, many of them; but it was observing her made me realize the difference and gave me shock number one. I am somewhat "touthery" but I need not be. Of course, I admit, if these well-groomed people lived in a house 12 feet by 20 feet, with a husband and part of a dozen children to do for, they would probably suffer somewhat in personal appearance, for the simple and sufficient reason that there are only twenty-four hours in the day, some of which must be spent in sleeping. But

don't you think that if some of us would cut out some of our cooking and feast our families on our added charms and graces the change would be wholesome?

Shock number two occurred Friday afternoon. I didn't know whether to attend the reception in the Y. M. C. A. or not; did go finally, late of course, and only as far as the door of the auditorium; didn't see anyone I knew but waited a while, hoping Dame Durden would appear somewhere near, then went away. Half the way home I wished I had stayed and the other half was glad I hadn't! Therein lies one of the reasons I wish I could belong to a club. When the weeks and months and years roll on without an occasion arising for the display of that self-confident poise which is characteristic of the city-bred woman—and whose lack too often distinguishes the farmer's wife, the power to do so dies from lack of use. This habit of telling one's self that "It doesn't matter about me," is a bad one and likely to be farther-reaching than we perceive.

It wouldn't do to omit Mrs. McClung from this mention of celebrities. How I wished everyone would take to heart her talk on the importance of social life, and especially the unimportance of display or of rigid adherence to custom in entertaining. What a pity we feel so bound to equal or outdo our neighbor when we have company! Why can't we invite our friends to our home, believing them capable of enjoying our company and that they have quite enough to eat at home? Do they come

chiefly for the sake of viewing our preparations or for our sake? Let us not shut ourselves up because we are poor. We can't be independently rich so let us be independently poor, giving freely of ourselves; which is, after all, what the world wants.

A dozen times during the convention when the speaker was emphasizing a particular thought, I exclaimed to myself: "Why I knew that long ago but have forgotten to practice it." I am not sure that I heard anything new, but certainly there were a hundred things brought to my remembrance, and I would not have missed it for a good deal. I hope there will be a homemakers' club in every district in the province. Helmet-of-Resolution speaks of the times she sat down and cried because she was lonely and no one cared. If there had been a club for me to join I might have taken the time I spent in crying for that same reason, and have attended a meeting where in the pleasurable excitement I might have gained the stimulant to help me over the weary places and keep me from sinking into a drudge. Doubtless there are hundreds like me.

Until the appearance of Dame Durden's few paragraphs announcing this convention, I did not know there was such a thing as a women's club, but now I have a vision of what these clubs might do for Canada, for remember a country's strength lies in its homes, and the home depends for its tone upon the woman. Perhaps the most important of its missions will be the breaking down of the barriers between city and country, between the educated and the less fortunate; between those with many social advantages and those with few. Anyway, Dame Durden, I am thinking of taking my courage in my hand and trying to interest my neighbors in this movement. Maybe I'll find I have not any courage and may be

my hand is over full already but at any rate I am thinking of it. NAMELESS.
(I knew when I asked you to write your impressions of the convention, that we would get the heart of the matter. Thank you. I am so sorry you missed the reception; no fraction of you would have been sorry if you had stayed. My place was not far from the door and I was looking for you to say goodbye, as I did not know then that we would travel a little way together in the morning. Start a club, Nameless dear. You have the ability if you can just get time, and Miss Beynon will be glad to lend any help. As for me, any service I can render belongs to any and every member of the Ingle Nook. Hope you found the babies well when you got back.—D. D.)

HELP CARRY OUT THIS IDEA

Dear Dame Durden and all Ingle Nook People,—It's some time since I've raised my pen in your midst. Indeed, the last time I wrote, the presiding genius wondered how I got "starch" enough to write in such hot weather; well we all have "starch" enough now if we wander too far from the stove, for the weather here has been most mightily keen.

Here's a happy new year to us all, though, be it cold or hot. And may we all imbibe enough "starch" from the frost king to keep a stiff upper lip when things go wrong; but, oh, I hope they'll go mostly right!

Am enclosing directions for a bleaching compound which I find very useful on wash-days. It whitens the clothes splendidly and won't hurt them a bit. It will remove that butter-color stain that "Farmer's Daughter" asked about away back last June. I presume it is still in her tablecloth, for butter-coloring makes a stain that is not fond of moving. Thought I had directions for making Turkish Delight too, but after hunting to distraction it is still invisible, and

an invisible confection isn't much use, is it? I enjoyed that issue last June when the girls were "at home" to us "auld weemin." It was just splendid. Is it to be an annual occurrence? Hope so. That same issue of the Advocate gave me an idea (rare thing with me), but all the same I thought it might be worth while wasting paper on. I know any suggestion of improving the Nook is a clear case of "gilding refined gold" and this isn't any improvement, just moving the seats around. But supposing you let the members of each province be "at home" to the rest in some special issue—say the first issue of one month the Manitobans would entertain us all; the first issue of the next month the British Columbians; the next the Albertans, and the next the—what in the world would you call us, the dwellers in Saskatchewan? Anyway, we'd be there. The other issues of the month would contain odd letters, and best of all good, long talks from Dame Durden, of course, for I do enjoy your talks most of all, dear Dame. But I enjoy every letter in our page. Phoenix sent us a nice lot of pen pictures, didn't she? But here's one that loves God's own prairie, grassy or snow-covered, and His great sky above it, far better than any memory pictures, however beautiful. I like her sentiment though when she says she tries to keep unpleasant memories hidden. It's the bravest way, though it takes some hard fighting often. But are we not stronger for such struggle, and is it fair or kind to burden our friends with tales of our griefs when we know well "The world hath its share?" Of course telling, with a view to obtaining helpful advice is quite a different matter, and I would be loath to say anything against such a course.

After all our world is pretty much what we make it. It was always irritating to me to listen to the words of that old so-called hymn:

"This world's a wilderness of woe,
This world is not my home,
For right here where I am placed surely
is my good home for the present.
"Heart o' me, the world is sweet;
Remember not thy sorrow,
Follow after running brook and bloom
and bird and bee,
Sad, my heart? Be glad my heart—
Greet the glad to-morrow:
Wist ye not the golden world
Was made for thee and me?"

HERBERTA.

(I think your idea of giving each province a day to itself in the Ingle Nook is a good one, and we'll try it. The girls' "at home" was certainly a huge success. In looking over the letters now on hand I find that there are very few from Alberta. Why not take the provinces in alphabetical order and let Alberta Day be the Easter issue in April. Letters for that issue should be in this office about April 3rd. Any that come a little late can be used in the succeeding issues of the month along with the general letters. Then British Columbia Day will be the first issue in May and letters should be in about April 24th; Manitoba Day, the first issue in June, with letters in on May 29th; Saskatchewan winds up the grand series in the first issue of July, for which letters should be in on the 26th of June. By that time harvest time will be looming up and it will be Dame Durden's business to do most of the work in the Ingle Nook.

Remember if you want to write any time to ask for advice or help or to give your opinions, don't hesitate because it isn't the special month of your own province. You can write again when your day comes.

This notice will be repeated several times, but let Albertans consider this a notice to them particularly and see that "Sunny Alberta" leads off well in the series of provincial rallies in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

LATEST FASHIONS

Price 10c. for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address. Send to fashion department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



The Western Wigwam

ONE DOLLY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your Wigwam. I thought I would join your club before but have put it off. We have two dogs, five cats, eighteen horses, and a lot of cattle. We have a nice little pony and she has raised three colts. We drive our little pony to school about three miles from our place. Our school is stopped now. I am in grade four. Our studies are arithmetic, spelling, drawing, composition, music, geography, nature study and history. My two brothers and my one sister went to school with me last summer. I have five brothers and one sister. We live in Manitoba. We came from the United States seven years last spring. My father has taken the Advocate for about four or five years. I have read the letters in the Advocate for a long time, and hope my letter will be in. I have one dolly and she is a beautiful doll.

ALICE KYLE.

THE SECOND LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have had a great many snowstorms and the drifts are very high around here. I go to school every day and get a ride morning and night, but we cannot travel on the grade because the snowdrifts have covered it, so we have to travel through Mr. Robertson's field. My sister and brother are away on a visit; they have been away for about three weeks and are coming home to-morrow. We have not seen many wolves around this part of the country for a long time, but there are a great many rabbits. We have had very cold weather, the coldest it has been is about forty-five below zero.

We play a great many games at school, such as snowballing, fox and goose, fox and hunter, and a great many others. There are about thirty-two scholars go to our school. I hope all the Wigs had a Merry Christmas and a bright New Year as I did. I suppose all the Wigs got presents from Santa Claus for I got a great many Christmas presents and lots of toys from Santa, too.

MARY MAY ATCHISON.

SOME NEWS OF EVERYTHING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was more than pleased to see my previous letter in print and will be very glad to see this one. We have had a great many snowstorms since I wrote last to your successful club. The snow around here is about two feet on the level and in some places there is snowdrifts about six feet deep, and our roads to school are very bad, but I do not attend school now, as my elder sister is in Winnipeg at present getting her teeth attended to. We are having very cold weather out here. Our thermometer has been 40 degrees below zero. I think little skating will be done around here, as the river is packed with snow. I suppose all the Wigs and Cousin Dorothy spent a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. We had no Christmas concert out here, but were intending to have a box-social, but I think it is a long piece off. I think it makes Christmas much nicer to have a concert before or after. I hope Santa left every Wig lots of presents. I have not seen any wolves this winter but have heard them quite often at night.

Last winter there were some Indians

around here trapping minks and other animals, but this winter there is no men around here at all. I think the snow is too deep and it snows so often their traps would be covered.

My sister and brother received their buttons and were well pleased with them. They wear them nearly every place they go. Do many of the Wigs like dancing? There have been a lot of dances around here, but I seldom go, as I do not see a great deal of fun in it. I notice in the Wigwam page that not so many Wigs sign with a pen-name.

EMMA ATCHISON.

A GUN AND A GAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I got a gun and a fishing game and a handkerchief at Christmas and Aunt Aggie sent me a pair of mitts. Hazel got a doll. I have a brother named Robert Alberta. Aunt Aggie sent him a brooch and cousin sent him a nice bib. We sawed some wood on Saturday. It was 30 degrees below zero this morning. The rink is not far from us and I like to go there every day.

WILLIAM HAROLD REILLY.

TO CATCH THE COYOTES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I would like to join the club. My father has lived fourteen years in Alberta. He came all the way from England. We have about seventy-four head of cattle and twenty horses. We have four dogs, two of them are hounds to catch the coyotes, which bother mother's turkeys and chickens. My sister and two brothers and cousin go to school three miles off, and I hope to go next summer.

SYLVIA SCOTT.

WE ARE SEVEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to the Wigs. I am ten years of age, and I go to school every day that I can, and I like it very much. I am in the third book, and there are seven in my class when they are all there. Papa takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE; has been taking it for four years, and he thinks it is a fine paper.

PEARL WEEKS (10).

NOB HILL SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. I go to school every day and like it very much. My papa takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I live one mile from school, and it is called Knob Hill. I am in the third book. Our nearest town is sixteen miles away. I will close with a riddle: Round as an apple, flat as a chip, four little eyes and can't see a bit. Ans.—A button.

CLARA WEEKS (12)

FROM A RAINBOW

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I would like to become a member. We take THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I find the letters very interesting. I go to school whenever it is not too stormy. I passed my entrance examination last June, and I am taking up third-class work now.

I live on a farm, and like it fine, especially in the summer time. I think anyone living on a farm has a free and healthy life.

Sometimes it is not nice on the farm in winter time. I feel it that way now, as it has been storming here for nearly two weeks. I am very fond of music and dancing, and play the violin and organ. Would some of the members please send me the words of "The Girl that Threw Me Down"? In return I will send the words of "Redwings" or "Rainbow."

There is a beaver dam about four miles from here on the Assiniboine River. In the summer time there were about twenty beavers working. They come out to work at it about five o'clock in the evening. I would like to correspond with "Blanche," if she will please write to me first.

RAINBOW.

NEAR THE SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I enjoy reading the letters very much. My father has taken the paper for a long time. I am eight years old. We live twenty-five miles from town, but we are right near the school. My sister wrote to the Wigwam, but didn't get any button, and I hope I get one. I don't know what they look like.

A riddle: Why is love like a potato? Ans.—Because they both come from the eyes.

FRANK HILLIER (8).



THE COUNTRY BOYS ADVANTAGE

The Boys' Club :—Hello, boys! I have not written to the club for a while, and thought I would try and answer some of the questions. The majority of boys have noticed a dog turn around before he lies down. The reason for this is because the wild dog came from a country covered with tall grass, and when he wanted to lie down he had to make a few turns to press the grass flat. Another question was about the advantages a country boy has over a city boy. In the first place a country boy is out in the open air, and, consequently, is healthier; then, again, he is free from the temptations of various kinds that a city boy has to contend with. I won't say any more at present, but will write on something else next issue.

I would like to hear from Taxi if he will write first. Hurry up, boys, and fill the blank spaces.

E. J. A.

WHO CAN SKI?

Dear Editor and Boys :—As my uncle takes THE ADVOCATE, I have the opportunity to read about our Boys' Club every week, and I truly enjoy reading the young sportsmen's letters. I am not much of a hunter myself, although there are quite a few rabbits and coyotes around here. Some of the coyotes come within forty rods of the house, and there is never a day goes by but we see two or three of them.

We live seventeen miles from the town of Weyburn. That is quite a long distance to go for food and coal, but it will soon be so we will not have to go so far to town, as the new line running from Regina to Griffin runs right through the middle of our land. We are six miles from Talmage, and there is a siding only a mile from here, but it has no name yet.

By what means should the points of a ski be turned up so as to make it stay? How long should the skis be for a boy of my age (fourteen years)?

Well, boys, we will have to get a hurry on ourselves so as to keep this club a grand success.

I will be pleased to exchange postcards with any boy of my age. My address is with the editor.

MALCOLM DARLING.

(I do not know a great deal about skis, but some of our Norwegian or Swiss readers should be able to help you out. To bend any piece of wood, one easy way is to soak it till it is pliable, slip it between two blocks of wood nailed to a solid floor, and then bind the wood around one block, and put another block just behind the curve to hold it in place until it dries.)

THIRTEEN IN THE FAMILY

Dear Editor and Boys,—I would like to join your club. I live four miles out of town. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. I have one mile to go to school. We have eleven horses and one colt, six cows and six calves. We have ten pigs, and quite a few chickens and geese.

My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it fine. I have been reading the letters—till at last I thought I would join it. I have seven sisters



His Evening's Rest

—Drawn by Ralph Woods

THE BOYS' CLUB

and three brothers. There are thirteen of us altogether.

LAURIE BAYLISS (12).

WOLVES NEAR THE HOUSE

Dear Editor,—This is my third letter to your club. I like reading the letters very much and was very glad to see my last letter in print. I am very fond of riding horseback. We have a very nice pony called Kitty and she can run very fast. She is almost a racer. I have seven brothers and two sisters. We take THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we think it is very nice. There were two wolves round our house the other day and when I went out of the door they rushed away. I am ten years old and go to school in the summer. Our school closes in the winter. I have been out here four years, and I like it very much. We have one dog named Don, three kittens, and a big cat named Blue Bell. I was trying to catch a weasel but I did not get him. We have a big frame house. We had one pig, but we killed it and it was very good eating. We have about fifty or sixty chickens. We have one incubator and it is a very good one. We have four riding ponies. We are milking two cows, and in the summer I milk one for dad.

ROY BERRIDGE.

The Quiz Club

A few of their curious enigmas, charades, and other odd tangles to entrap the unwary

50.—PICTURED PROVERB



What bit of poor Richard's wisdom is here illustrated?

SAM.

51.—BOOTS AND SADDLES

The Indian Rajah rode on "Bellifant," A very tall and stately ***** The ryot from his herds and flocks Chose out his finest, swiftest ** Playing a flute, much like a suffalo. His neighbor mounted on a ***** Some mountaineers, despising trammels, Perched on the humps of Bactrian *****

A Bedouin, primitive, yet wary, Showed off his fleetest ***** A Tibetan sat on the back Of an ungainly, shaggy *** From Lapland came the men who train deer,

All quite at ease upon their ***** A Chilean just from Atacama, Rode gaily on a spiteful ***** Now cantered over sand and gorse An Arab, on his matchless ***** Beside a chieftain from Shoshone, Who owned a clever spotted **** A youth from Egypt, with a monkey, Asked who would wish to hire his ***** A new-made Knight of Pythias wrote, "Last night, you know, I rode the ****."

RYDER.

52.—CONUNDRUMS

1. What animal does a bald-headed man hunt? 2. What bird does a boy like on a windy day? 3. What reptile does a girl like coiled about her neck? 4. What fish is found on the mouth of a sulky person? 5. What tree can a bear carry on his back? 6. With what vegetable is the policeman most familiar?

E. P.

53.—LIMERICKS

I.

A man, who some said loved to guzzle The liquor he held to his muzzle, Said, "I will reform, It may kick up a storm, But how? ** * * * * *

II.

A pretty young maid held a rose Close up to her tip-tilted nose, She said, "Ah, how sweet!" But a man she did meet, And he said—* * * *

KAWENNE.

54.—THREE DEGREES

1. I asked the comparative what it said on the superlative and she said she was not required to positive that. 2. When the comparative is going to positive, he will superlative himself of all unnecessary clothing. 3. "What do you positive?" I asked the comparative, ere he had superlative to speak. 4. Superlative was making a positive and told me he was proud to be a wage-comparative. 5. The superlative man is said to be the noblest work of his Maker, and need not to be put positive his comparative. 6. I told the comparative that I had lost my positive, but he would superlative in doubting my words. 7. There was superlative possibility that the comparative of my message had seen the positive in the forest.

M. W. B.

55.—GEOGRAPHICAL

The city fathers, we are told, Intently grind their private axes; While votes are bought, and contracts sold, The public merely—pays the taxes. The charges made, the proofs arrayed, Excite their fiercest indignation, And those who drove the liveliest trade, Are loudest in their "vindication."

So while the Board's unlawful acts, Are bared for everyone's inspection, Its members quite ignore the facts And boldly stand for re-election. The man accustomed to rebuffs, Who heads the Citizens' Committee, Says quietly, "The *****", And names a distant Hawkeye city.

M. C. S.

THE QUIZ PRIZE

The first animal referred to in No. 51, is of course, "elephant." Name the others, and within five days forward the list to the club editor, E. R. Chadbourn, Melrose, Mass. The sender of the nearest complete and best lot will receive "The Poetry of the Flowers," a fine volume, giving the language of flowers, many gems of verse from the great poets, flower games, and other bits of floral lore.

The prize for No. 29 has been won by Donald McCuaig, Minto, Man. Credit to those who nearly won is given in this roll of honor: Pearl Burchill (aged 12), E. M. Lewis, Frank C. Stearns, J. L. Perry, Mrs. Susan Horner, D. P. Benton, E. H. Watson, D. D. Wallis, Ada P. Eaton, W. S. Phinney, S. L. Harlow, Roy Quimby, C. W. Langhton, Nora West.

ANSWERS

45.—Church steeple, church vane, church bells, church-owl, church mice, church-path, church-goer, church-members, church service, churchman, church warden, churchyard.

46.—A country lad; enough gall; a cold day; a hot one; a sweet, pretty maid; a long-legged lawyer; a big "red devil"; her father's place; a joy ride; a wheelbarrow; Mother Goose's bachelor; London; a wife; the other fellow's; an automobile; a kind friend; an electric coupe; a few lessons; the "critter"; a certain evening; Lovely May; the witching hour; the front gate; the height of style; the maid of his heart; a strawberry festival; the village church; that city dude; the coy maiden; "lost, strayed or stolen"; that thing; happy as clams; the seventh heaven; the machine; the ditch; the other man; the roadside; the indignant girl; gasoline buggy; on the blink; busted; a ride; the lady in white; the water wagon; pigs in clover.

47.—Scarlet runner, butt her (but-ter).

48.—The letters "O-U-I-T-E- W-R-O-N-G-" are substituted for the figures indicated by their numerical order, "Q" being 1, "U" representing 2, and so on.

49.—Hibernianism.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

A RAINY DAY

MORNING

October 31 (morning). Three days' delay, but Chris has gone, and October wearing goloshes is quietly plodding down the road to the rhythmical patter of steady rain.

Tim has secured a "general useful" with a round, cheerful countenance and an excellent personal reference from the next town. In fact, Bertle the newcomer, in addition to knowing which end of the shovel belongs in his hand and which in the ground, professes to be able to mend tools and tinker about in a truly encouraging fashion, having in fact brought a well-equipped tool chest with him. Even now on the day of his advent, I can hear him pounding away in the little tool house that holds the garden necessities, after the manner of a thrifty man who uses rainy days for tool-mending and suchlike work.

It is very necessary that the "general useful" should be able to use hammer, saw, and glass cutter, as well as rake and spade, or the commuter in whose garden he digs will be buried by an autumnal leaf fall of small bills, more deeply than were the babes in the tree wood by well-intentioned robins.

Chris the literary seems to have massacred the old garden implements and cremated their remains, for of whole tools there are next to none, while the usual array of halt and maimed are likewise missing, so that Evan has ordered a fresh supply, all of which I must list in the special part of my garden book that treats of his godmother's wedding gift of fifty pounds for something "useful and instructive" and what we did with it, so that we may judge, when the account is closed, if the conditions have been complied with.

Bertle is now cleaning out a jumble of broken flower pots, old seeds, and boxes holding odds and ends of Paris green, hellebore, and various other compounds that bring death to bugs and sneezing to humans; and he is also going to whitewash the walls of the little building. One comfort about Evan is that he not only knows exactly what he wishes done, but is able to leave directions in such a form that they cannot possibly be misunderstood. When you live in the country and your husband goes daily to town, you will soon recognize this trait as akin to genius.

Already I can see the complete tool house in my mind's eye from simply hearing Evan's directions to Bertle. There are to be racks for holding pots graded according to size; wooden pegs across which the various rakes, hoes, etc., can be laid; hooks for the water-pots and grass edging shears; corner shelves for holding the measuring line (to be used for vegetables, only I shan't allow it in the flower garden), twine, trowel, weeder, while under these is room for the two lawn-mowers, the wide for general use, the narrow for borders. On the opposite side a wide shelf either for potting, cutting, or to hold the flower jars when I'm filling them for the house, and above the shelf hung between leather loops (made of an old rein) pruning-shears, flower scissors, a hammer, a saw, and a bag of assorted nails and tacks are hung like articles in a dressing-case.

Bertle is a Dane, quite familiar with the English words necessary for asking and receiving directions, but fortunately not with those used either in lengthy discussions or literary dialogues.

Evan suggests that we now have all the human material on the place necessary for spontaneous combustion, or a race riot, and really it is an international mixture, much like the general

population and compounded by circumstances alone.

Tim, driver and stableman, Scotch and violently of the Dissenting Church. Bertle, Danish, general useful, religion probably lacking.

Martha Corkle, cook pro tem., awaiting developments. English, aggressively of the Established Church.

Delia, waitress and office maid Irish-American violently Roman Catholic.

Elizabeth took until Martha's advent to laundry and dairymaid pro tem. native and Methodist.

Martha Corkle before whom the necessity of tolerance of religious opinion and race was mentioned. Come to me this morning, full of dignity and responsibility, and said:

"Mrs. Evan" (she never accords me my last name, that honor belonging to the portly mother of ten and wife of our elder brother, the vicar), "I hope that you do not think I shall demean myself by taking notice of opinions held in my kitchen or outside; that is unless things are disrespected which are my vitals, though of course it would serve better for authority if they (servants, not victuals) were all of the church and came in to prayers every morning as they used when I served at the rectory. Then a word at all was a word against the family as much as me, Mrs. Evan. Not that I hold you responsible, ma'am, not at all, and I feel for you, ma'am, for what can be done in a place where there is no tenantry to be brought up to service, and all the help comes from different places and reared on disagreeing victuals, as it were? It all seems as wild-like to me as Australia, where my brother Joe bides, savin' the lack of those jumpin' kangaroos, and I'm always expectin' them. No, Mrs. Evan, on my word, I shan't contend except for victuals, and no disrespect intended, ma'am."

* * * * *

How steadily it rains! a wholesome fall storm that the ground absorbs. Certainly gardening makes one conscious of the great variety of ways in which the work of moistening the soil is done. To some people all rains are alike. In the city I have never heard any distinction made except that of a storm or a shower. I well remember being ill one spring at the planting season and listening to the rain as I lay in bed. I asked a town-bred maid whom we chanced to have, what sort of rain it was. She looked blankly at me, then out of the window, as if hardly comprehending my meaning and replied, "Just plain rain, miss, there isn't any thunder." A country woman would have said either a growing, a cold, a washout, a spring filling, or a smart rain, according to the facts.

I am sitting in the long, unsealed attic, that is lighted with a dormer window at either end. A comfortable open-fronted wood stove glows away by the chimney that fills the center of the loft. This has been my playroom ever since I left the nursery and those far-away mother arms slipped from about me. Now that I've come back I think that I appreciate its privacy more than ever, and keep it for a playroom still. Why may not grown-ups have playrooms where they can throw off conventionalities and restraint, be silly or only idle, and romp either mentally or physically as they please? The garden of course is the best place for these wild moods in seasonable weather, but even then one needs an indoor retreat, a place to lie flat on an old, unhurt sofa, and think alternately of everything and nothing, well out of the reach of sudden callers.

What odious things callers are! I love my friends dearly, but friends never call. They simply fit in, knowing the times and seasons when you are at liberty, or being mistaken and scenting anything out of joint, they pat the dogs, pick up a book to borrow, a flower to smell, and flit out again, as if that alone was the object of their visit, leaving you comfortable and unembarrassed. Or, finding that all is well, they draw off gloves, unpin hat, and stay to luncheon without forcing you through the responsibility of asking them, a relief when you are dubious of the meal. Unless people have this tact they can never really be called friends or safely asked to come freely within the sacred home precincts.

A country doctor's daughter, like a minister's wife, has many curious experiences in this respect, and my time of trial has arrived.

In truth the two days' gap in my gardening operations has been filled to overflowing with callers, well-intentioned folk who would be friends if they but knew how, people of many grades, all kindly eager to welcome me home, and advise and ask questions, varied with remarks about Aunt Lot's marriage and queries as to whether I didn't think father had aged during my absence.

I had intended giving a sort of parish high tea a little later on, bracing myself to answer questions en masse, fortified by a fine new gown, and Evan to share both admiration and criticism. Not that we exactly enjoy this sort of thing. We should much prefer saving up and giving them a musical afternoon, Evan even perhaps being coaxed to play the violin himself. But when you wish to entertain people, you must give them what they, not what you like; and what that is remains to be discovered. However, this festival is still before me, while the questions and advice have set me to thinking and make me quite reconciled to spending this rainy day in the comfortable fastness of the attic.

Before I went away Aunt Lot represented the family, but now one and all, patients and neighbors, recognize me as mistress of the house, and are prepared to hold me socially responsible. This is a great change for the young person who, three years ago, never could be prevailed upon to take a table at the annual fair or to make cake for the monthly sale, upon the proceeds of which the subsistence of one of the three village ministers depended.

I have been freely reminded of what a good cake maker Aunt Lot was, and I'm trembling lest Martha Corkle's confections should fall below her standard, as I've promised three loaves, a pan of cookies, and a braised ham for next week's harvest-home supper, and they must be faultless, for the supper is for the hospital.

A school friend of my mother's, a very charming woman, but rather a borrower of trouble, raised a more serious point by saying that, glad as she was to see me back, she hoped that I had not used undue influence to take Evan from his native land, as she thought such experiments dangerous and against the nature of things. I'm afraid that my answer was rather heated. It is not against nature for the female to have to say as far as possible in choosing the location of the home.

I am American to my finger-tips, though I fully recognize the fascination and protective atmosphere of old world tradition, but as the old proverb says, "Every bird finds its own nest charming." Now, as a matter of course, all birds' nests are not equally well located or built. The oriole weaves a sky cradle moated by the free air, the cuckoo throws together a few sticks in a bush—each to her taste. The only bird despised and scorned of all is the outcast, the cowbird, to whom, having none of her own, all nests are equal and a matter of indifference. The only being so despised is the songster without a nest to uphold.

My nest is America, Evan's England, and the interweaving of the two makes the most logical combination possible. But why should I expect Evan to

move his building materials overseas to join mine instead of the reverse? Because of a fact in the law, also of the joyous republic of Birdland, to which I would call the attention of all conscientious women with foreign husbands. It is the female who always chooses the nesting site. Nature rules that the location of the home is of more vital importance to her whose life is of the home, and nests are also usually located in the region of the best food supply—therefore America.

* * * * *

Some of my guests expressed curiosity as to what I should do for amusement in such a quiet place, as if I had not been able to amuse myself in years gone, and I foolishly unfolded to them in past my garden hopes, which they straightaway translated according to different temperaments to mean everything, an Italian garden with terraces, statues, a fountain, and clipped green walls to a market garden wherein Evan was to raise cabbages and afterward peddle them for a living. This last notion went the rounds from the Village Gossip via the Village Liar to the Emporium, from whence it was freely distributed up the road, and finally found its way to Evan on the cars. The Emporium is not a shop, as you might think, but a very genteel middle-aged widow of comfortable means whose house stands directly at the head of the village street, so that people taking the road that branches on the right toward the town, or on the left that goes up through the farming region, must equally pass her door. Thus, being in a position to hear and collect news, she is also conveniently located for its distribution and constitutes herself local news agent, an occupation she greatly enjoys, and quite safely, as she keeps her own skirts clear by never guaranteeing her wares and always premising a bit of gossip by, "I don't know if it's true, but they do say," etc., etc.

I knew exactly what sort of flowers I meant to have, though I had not as yet quite formulated their grouping so as to explain it glibly to strangers. I want a purely American garden, which may be interpreted as anything and everything that will grow in our sparkling but capricious climate; also everything is to be in plenty—no single plants, but great masses and jungles of flowers without bare ground showing between.

Evan has sketched me a rough map of the garden, showing how the ground could be utilized to the best advantage without changing its characteristics, which were those that best harmonized with the house. This, without being an antique, is of that respectable no-period style of the forties, when we began to forsake good, foreign models, and grope for ourselves—a style that is best summed up in the words Early American. Strange to say, his plan does not satisfy me. It is the dearest, sunniest, homiest house in the world, and yet to turn the acre of ground that immediately surrounds it into the copy of an Italian, Dutch, or old English garden would be like enclosing it in a practical joke so cruel as to wound its most sacred sensibilities. Quite like proffering Uncle Sam himself a cardinal's hat and cloak for daily use, or forcing him to wear his own beaver with the uniform of a French field marshal.

"What is an American garden? I never heard of such a thing," asked Mrs. Jenks-Smith, the good-natured chatelaine of the new show place, The Bluffs, on the river-bank, to which Chris has transferred his talent. I told her that I used the term in relation to my bit of garden ground framed in the hillside woods, of which it had originally been a part; that it was to be itself, and not distorted into a feeble imitation of the classic gardens of other days and times; that I would not have it tricked out with the wearisome, formal, tartlike beds that caused Bacon to groan, even if the cost did not make such a thing impossible for commuters of moderate means. The last reason was within her comprehension.

(To be continued)

MARKETS

The depression in grain continued for the greater part of the week. Foreign buyers were inclined to be disinterested, and conditions in America did not furnish a single bullish feature. Wheat sagged in the fore part of the week, but regained some towards the close. The expected government crop report of the United States came out on March 8, and was about as had been forecasted. If anything, it was bearish. On Friday and Saturday, buying sentiment abroad showed some improvement, and prices responded accordingly. World's shipments the coming week are expected to be heavy, and the outlook for an advance in wheat or grain prices is not the best.

GRAIN

Conditions surrounding wheat markets continue bearish. Bearish sentiment arises from well sustained world's shipments, and estimates of stocks in farmers' and dealers' hands in the United States available for exportation. Europe has not been a very strong bidder for wheat these last few weeks, and reflection of the feeling on the other side is found in the gradually decreasing price of futures, particularly the May option. May wheat last week sold at a lower point than it has touched in three years, and is 13 cents cheaper than it was at this date a year ago.

Visible supplies in America decreased for the week, but world's visible is steadily accumulating, and is about 16,000,000 bushels greater than at this date 1910. Estimates of the quantity of wheat available for marketing in Canada and the United States vary widely, but it is known to be considerable more than a year ago. Private estimates of farm reserves in the United States range from 143,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, with a probability that it is somewhere near 170,000,000. The United States government report for February, issued March 9, estimates reserves of wheat in farmers' hands at 179,690,000 bushels, as against 173,344,000 a year ago; corn, 1,265,654,000, as against 1,050,856,000 in 1910 and oats, 421,535,000, as against 368,159,000 a year ago. This represents about 25.8 per cent. of the wheat crop of 1910; 37.4 per cent. of the oat crop, and 40.5 per cent. of the corn harvested.

The report was decidedly bearish, and had a depressing effect on prices. The only ray of hope for the bulls was a report circulated from nobody seemed to know where, that Hessian fly was doing considerable damage to the crop in Indiana. On the whole the week was a bad one for holders of cereals, and so far as can be forecasted this week will be little better. The buying end is pretty well convinced that all the wheat it needs is in existence, and with a good margin to spare. Consequently it will take some pretty serious bull news to move prices up.

CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	88½	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¾	90¼
No. 2 Nor.	86½	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¾	88¼
No. 3 Nor.	84½	83¾	84¼	83¾	85	85½
No. 4	79	78½	79¼	78¾	79¾	80¼
No. 5	74	73½	73¾	73¾	74	74½
No. 6	67	66½	67¼	66¾	68	68½
Feed	60	61	60	60	60	60½
Oats—						
No. 2 C.W.	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	30	30½
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	244	245	246	246	246	247

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	92½	91½	92¼	91¾	92	92½
July	93½	93½	93¾	93	93	94¼
Oct.	88½	88½	88½	88	88	89½
Oats—						
May	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼
July	33½	33½	33¾	33¾	33	33½
Flax—						
May	248	247	248	250	250	250½
July	240	240	240	240	240	240

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

Chicago—						
May	91½	90½	90¾	89½	90¾	91½
July	89½	88½	89	87½	89½	90
Sept.	88½	88½	88½	87½	88½	89½
Minneapolis—						
May	97½	97¼	97½	96½	97¾	97¾
July	99½	98½	98¾	97¾	98½	98½
Sept.	92½	91½	91¾	90½	92	92½
Duluth—						
May	98½	97¾	97¾	96½	97¾	96½
July	99	98½	98¾	97¾	98½	95½
Duluth Flax—						
May	264½	264	265	265	265	265½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	108	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
No. 2 Nor.	105½	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
No. 3 Nor.	103½	103½	103½	103	102½	103
March	96½	97½	97½	97	96	96½
May	96½	97	97	97¾	97	97½
July	96½	96	97	97¾	97	97½

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canada—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	11,765,631	12,564,687	10,784,283
Oats	7,084,183	7,429,816	5,605,265
Barley	521,369	424,834	956,995
United States—			
Wheat	39,868,000	41,472,000	25,784,000
Oats	15,519,000	15,769,000	9,039,000
Corn	11,794,000	12,348,000	14,357,000

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

America	3,208,000	2,752,000	2,112,000
Russia	3,032,000	2,632,000	2,952,000
Danube	992,000	472,000	392,000
India	320,000	968,000	504,000
Argentina	2,336,000	3,264,000	4,184,000
Australia	1,160,000	2,056,000	2,160,000
Chili	104,000	62,000	
Total	12,352,000	12,206,000	12,400,000

LIVESTOCK

Receipts, considering the season, have been fairly liberal, with a stiffening in cattle prices, and a good demand for other classes of stock. Top cattle price for the week was \$6.50 per cwt., paid by the Swift Canadian Co. for a lot of 50. Other lots sold for \$6.00 to \$6.20. Demand for good quality stuff is keen, with a probable advance the present week. Cattle just now are selling stronger in the far West than in Winnipeg packers here evincing less interest than Western buyers, but the outlook is for higher cattle prices at once. Hogs have not been offering in very heavy numbers, and prices remain firm at \$7.50 per cwt. Deliveries for the week did not run much over the 600 mark. Had they it is probable that prices would have broken a fraction. Hogs are higher just now in Winnipeg than at any market point in America. Sheep and lambs are not being marketed.

Rice & Whaley, commission buyers, review the market as follows:

Receipts for the week so far: Cattle, 310; calves, 9; hogs, 632, as compared with 196 cattle, 16 calves and 691 hogs for the corresponding days of last week. The supply of cattle this week was light, and what few good cattle were here sold at strong prices. We sold one load of good cattle today at \$6.50, fed and watered, which is the top for the week so far. The common and inferior grades changed hands at about steady prices.

While the supply of hogs is far from being heavy, the prevailing price has been \$7.50 for the good ones, with a cut on roughs and stags. We do not expect to see any change next week.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice butcher steers		
and heifers delivered	\$5.75 to	\$6.25
Good butcher cows and		
heifers	4.75 to	5.25
Medium Mixed butcher		
cattle	3.75 to	4.25
Choice hogs		7.50
Choice lambs	5.50 to	6.00
Choice sheep	5.00 to	5.50
Choice, light calves	5.00 to	5.50
Medium calves	4.00 to	4.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No. Hogs—	Ave. Weight.	Price.
197 Hogs	186	\$7.50
8	220	7.25
Cattle—		
18 Cattle	1009	6.50
18	1063	6.20
10	1132	5.75
34	945	5.25
10	1033	4.60
2	1935	4.50
16	879	4.25
6 Cows	1192	5.00
4	1000	4.75
3	937	4.50
1	1050	4.25
3	917	3.25
3	875	3.00
1 Bull	1750	6.20
2	1313	4.60
2	982	4.25
1	925	4.00
5 Steers	980	5.00
5 Calves	185	6.00
3	190	5.00
7	429	4.60

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.75 to \$6.90; yearlings, \$6.20 to \$7.25; Western steers, \$4.70 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.90; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$5.83; Western sheep, \$3.45 to \$4.90; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.45; hogs, \$6.95 to \$7.35.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week, for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—		
Sour, per lb., butterfat	30c.	
Sweet, " "	33c.	
Butter—		
Creamery, fresh, in boxes	24 to 26c.	
" " bricks	28 to 30c.	
No. 1 dairy	17 to 18c.	
No. 2 dairy	14 to 16c.	
Cheese—		
Eastern	12½ to 13½c.	
Manitoba made	12 to 12½c.	
Eggs—		
Fresh gathered	22 to 24c.	
Guaranteed, new laid	30 to 33c.	
Live poultry—		
Turkey, per lb.	15 to 16c.	
Chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.	
Boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.	
Ducks, per lb.	12 to 13c.	
Geese, per lb.	12 to 13c.	

Dressed poultry—

Turkeys, per lb.	21 to 22c.
Chickens, per lb.	19 to 20c.
Ducks, per lb.	14 to 15c.
Geese, per lb.	16 to 17c.

Meats—

Cured ham, per lb.	17½c.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	19½c.
Dry, salted sides, per lb.	13c.
Beef, hind quarters, per lb.	12c.
Beef, front quarters, per lb.	8½c.
Mutton, per lb.	13c.
Pork, per lb.	11½c.
Veal, per lb.	10c.

Hides—

Frozen, per lb.	6 to 6½c.
Country, cured, per lb.	7c.
Lamb and sheep skins	35 to 60c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.

Feed—

Bran, per ton	\$21.50
Shorts, per ton	22.50
Chopped barley, per ton	24.00
Chopped oats, per ton	26.00
Chopped barley, and oats	25.00

Hay—

No. 1	12.00
No. 2	11.00
No. 3	10.00
Timothy—	
No. 1	18.00
No. 2	17.00
No. 3	16.00

Potatoes—

Per bushel, in car lots	75 to 80c.
Per bushel, farmers' loads	85 to 90c.

FOR GOOD ROADS

The Red River Highway Association was formed at Selkirk recently with the following rules and regulations adopted:

1. That this organization be known as the Red River Highway Association, existing for the purpose of promoting the construction of improved leading roads in the district of the electoral division of Selkirk, and for any other purposes where concerted public interest may be deemed by the association to be advisable.

2. That its meetings may be called from time to time as deemed advisable by the chairman or secretary.

3. That the chairman, secretary and an executive to be elected, of seven members, be empowered to act by and for the association in all matters, a majority of the committee to form a quorum.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. That this meeting, including representatives of the municipalities of the city of Winnipeg, St. Andrews, St. Pauls, Kildonan, village of Winnipeg Beach, town of Selkirk, ratepayers of these municipalities and of the board of trade, Selkirk, and the automobile club of Winnipeg, and other organizations do hereby place themselves on record as thoroughly convinced in the expediency and necessity of at once constructing a permanent highway, along the line of the old main road from Winnipeg to Selkirk, and continuing to Winnipeg Beach.

2. That in their opinion immediate steps for the planning, financing and construction of this road as a unit should be undertaken by the municipal governments of Winnipeg, Kildonan, St. Pauls, St. Andrews, Selkirk and Winnipeg Beach, and the government of the province of Manitoba; and that in the financing of this road the assistance of the automobile club of Winnipeg be invoked.

3. That the government of the province of Manitoba be requested to forthwith instruct its engineers, under the direction of the highway commissioner, to make a survey of this route, and to give an estimate of the cost of the completed road as a whole, and the cost of each unit of its length, and to give an estimate of the cost of various suitable pavements.

4. That upon the completion of such survey, the executive of this association call a meeting of the association to discuss plans and adopt a scheme of financing the road.

5. The executive meanwhile to make overtures to the various municipal bodies, the government, and others from whom co-operation in financing the road may reasonably be expected, and work out, if possible, the plan for financing and constructing this road.

6. That this association affiliate with the Manitoba Good Roads Association.

7. That any necessary legislation to carry this scheme into effect be secured at the present session of the legislature.

Field Notes

GOOD ROADS MEETING

About fifty delegates attended the annual meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association in Winnipeg last week. The influence of this young organization is growing. Four additional municipalities and two provincial organizations have agreed to pay the membership fee. A long reach out over the province has been made and Swan River displays the progressive spirit by joining in the good work. The discussions were interesting. Everywhere a good word was given for the split-log drag, the simple and inexpensive road implement brought before the people of the West through the initiative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Before the members settled down to business, Controller Waugh suggested that instead of allowing only municipalities to become members of the association a clause should have been included in the constitution allowing any recognized organization in the province to join. He said also that in the event of any appointed delegate being unable to be present at the meetings he be entitled to appoint a substitute. A motion to that effect was carried. The constitution also was amended to accept the various organizations. The president and the secretary of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities, and Street Commissioner Tallman, were elected honorary members. The Manitoba Dairy-men's Association and the Winnipeg Automobile Club having applied for membership were accepted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Reeve S. R. Henderson; vice-president, Controller R. D. Waugh; secretary, G. F. Bentley, city clerk's office, Winnipeg.

It was further suggested that the executive of the association comprise one member from each municipality or association with dues paid up, and that a majority of these constitute a quorum.

The following municipalities are now members in good standing: Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Kildonan, Rosser, Springfield, St. Paul, St. Andrews, Assiniboia, St. Vital, Ritchot, Tache and Swan River. Last year Winnipeg paid \$200, Rosser \$25, and Assiniboia, St. Vital, St. Andrews, St. Paul, Kildonan and Springfield, \$20 each. In addition to this the funds were increased by a donation of \$100 each from Wm. Harvey and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to help on the split-log drag competition. This gave receipts in 1910, of \$545. The expenditures totalled \$368.60, of which \$200 went to prizes in the split-log drag competition. The report given by the secretary supported the split-log as one of the most practical road implements in use. It was suggested that every possible effort be made to impress on the provincial government the efficiency of this inexpensive road implement. The following recommendation was passed:

"That the government be requested to grant \$5,000 to be expended under the direction of the highway commissioner on leading roads kept with split-log drags, any municipality receiving such aid to expend an equal sum out of its own revenue."

The matter was placed in the hands of the executive and steps will be taken to show the government that action will result in benefit to the roads of the province. In discussion it was pointed out that in many localities roads had been fairly well built but afterwards they were neglected. The split-log drag had been proven to be the best implement in existence for maintaining mud roads.

Provincial Highway Commissioner McGillivray congratulated the association on the work of 1910. Care must be taken, he said, to show municipalities not included in the membership that there were advantages in belonging to the association. This could be done by demonstrations such as the split-log drag contest afforded. This was the one implement for maintaining mud roads. First, however, roads must be built. At present it might be difficult

to find roads on which this drag could be used to advantage.

The commissioner also advocated a road superintendent for each district. Under the present system there was too much patchwork. What Manitoba or any other province needed was a uniform system of roads built where they are most needed, and not where a councillor of a given section of a municipality decides. Professional men for road construction were needed. Most municipalities spent at least \$10,000 on roads every year. If \$1,500 of this went to a man who knew how to spend the balance we would have suitable roads much sooner than under the present system.

Councillors Gunn, of Kildonan; Scott, of St. Andrews, and others supported the scheme and urged the employment of civil engineers who could attend to drainage, grades, etc. Reeve Chapman, of Assiniboia, said that civil engineers were all right for planning the work, but few of them would make good superintendents. Other delegates favored the suggestion of competent superintendents, but some suggested that adjacent municipalities club together and get the services of an expert. This man in any case would work under the supervision of the provincial highway commissioner.

Considerable discussion developed over the matter of government aid to good roads. Reference was made to the bill drafted and laid before the Manitoba Union of Municipalities, and regret was expressed at the money clauses being cancelled thus rendering the bill useless. A committee representing all affiliated municipalities and organizations was asked to wait upon the government at once to press upon them the need for substantial aid to road improvement and to enquire if legislation will be introduced at this session of the legislature to assist municipalities in the improvement of public highways.

The executive was instructed to take up with the railway companies the matter of special rates on gravel or broken stone used in road construction. It was decided to change the date for the annual meeting of the association so that it be held during the last half of January each year, instead of at present. Next July the annual convention will be held at Brandon during the exhibition in that city, but after that the annual meeting and the annual convention will be held at the same time.

WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW

The interest taken in the annual exhibition of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, held in Winnipeg last week, is but another evidence of the increased attention that is being paid to poultry-raising in the West. Of over 800 entries there were many individuals fit to win prizes in any competition. The competition was keen throughout, and about the only criticism that is coming is that the hall was not large enough.

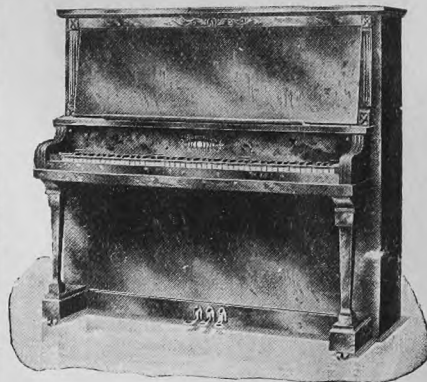
Barred Plymouth Rocks were perhaps the strongest section. Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank; George Wood and R. M. West had a hard fight for premier honors. When all was over the awards showed a nice distribution. Mr. West had an entry of 37 fine birds, from which he had 12 prizes, including first cock bird, second exhibition pen, third hen and third pullet. Mr. Wood entered eighteen birds, and carried away first with hen, first cockerel and second cock. He also had firsts in exhibition pen and pen mated to produce exhibition females, and got the silver cup for best Barred Rock cockerel and the challenge cup for best bird in the American class. Mrs. Cooper secured first, second and eighth for pullets; third, fourth and fifth for cockerels; second and sixth for hens, and second for cock. She had 27 birds in the coops, and had honors to her credit in pen groups.

White Wyandottes were not quite as strong as they have been in Winnipeg in numbers of choice specimens. The prizes were divided among Rev. F. Goodeve, of Stonewall; W. Shave, J.

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An Exhibit of the above was shown at Saltcoats Seed Fair, Nov. 21st and 22nd, 1910, and it was awarded the First Prize, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weed seeds. Also awarded First Prize at Agricultural Societies' Seed Fair at Dubuc, Sask., December 7th, 1910, and First Prize at the Seed Fair at Morden, Man. December 9th, 1910.

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A. Shaw, N. M. Johnston, A. Boulton and John Davis. Rev. Goodeve also won first on his Black Wyandotte cock. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and some other utility breeds were well represented. The Mediterranean classes, also, had good individuals. In turkeys, geese and ducks, although the numbers were not large, the specimens were choice.

Incubators, feed grinders, feeds, electric incubator alarms and other poultry accessories were in evidence. Principal Black gave a talk on poultry-raising on Wednesday night. M. Chambers and A. Collis gave a demonstration in killing and plucking, while Mrs. A. Cooper showed how poultry should be prepared for market.

DR. SAUNDERS RESIGNS

Dr. William Saunders, who since 1886 has been director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has resigned, and will cease to act in this capacity after the end of the present month. Dr. Saunders' long connection with this branch of the work of the federal department of agriculture has given him an insight into Canadian agriculture such as few men possess. Under his direction the experimental farms have developed into a Dominion-wide system of experiment and demonstration work that will be carried out even more extensively in the future. Dr. Saunders has been in poor health for some time and relinquishes his work to take a prolonged holiday in Europe.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR

The annual winter fair at Brandon got off to a good start on Saturday last and the opening days of this week. Grand champions are in evidence in the Clydesdale stalls. The entries include Revelanta's Heir, last year's grand champion, owned by W. H. Bryce & Son; The Bruce, grand champion at the Winnipeg Industrial, owned by R. H. Taber, and Sailor King, grand champion recently in Ontario, now owned by W. I. Elder. Other exhibitors include John Graham, Andrew Graham, Sir Wm. Van Horne, W. E. Butler, R. M. Holtby, J. B. Hogate, John Perdue, F. J. Hassard, and The Holland Horse Syndicate. In Percherons there are fine specimens by such well known breeders and importers as Andre de Montbel, John McCallum, F. J. Hassard, J. H. Hogate, John H. Stout, Robert Leckie, Eugene Pootmans & Son, Colquhoun & Beattie and Wm. Hassard.

Cattle classes also are creditable. Kenneth McGregor is in charge of an excellent herd from Glencarnock Stock Farm.

Awards have been made in seed grain classes. In Red Fife wheat, F. D. Cherry, of Davis, Sask., was first, with a score of 94 1-2 points. His sample weighed 65 1-2 pounds to the measured bushel. Mr. Cherry also won last year. Second prize went to the winner at the agricultural college recently, Thos. Maynard, of Deloraine, with a score of 92 1-2. For wheat of other variety D. G. Mackay, of Indian Head, was at the top, with Marquis, with a score of 94. Second prize was secured by Frank Coles, of Moffat, Sask.

In oats the Abundance variety once more showed superiority over Banner. First and second awards went to C. H. Barrett, of Lloydminster, and J. C. Hill, & Son, of the same place, both with Abundance oats, scoring 94 1-2 and 94, respectively. Mr. Barrett's sample weighed 50 1-2 pounds to the measured bushel. R. P. Campbell, of Zorra, Sask., was third, with Banner.

W. T. Grogan, of Treherne, who won at Winnipeg, headed the list in six-rowed barley, with a score of 95 points. R. Whitton, of Fleming, Sask., was second, scoring 93. In two-rowed varieties C. A. Partridge, of Saltcoats, Sask., won with Brewer. Second prize went to J. Guild, of Elkhorn. F. J. Dash, of Hillesden, Sask., won with peas. The sheaf display put up by Dow Bros., of Gilbert Plains, was given first award.

Prof. S. A. Bedford, of M. A. C., F. H. Reed, of Regina, and L. H. Newman of Ottawa, were judges.

The awards are:
Red Fife wheat—(17 entries)—1, F. D. Cherry, Davis, Sask., 94 1-2; 2, Thomas Maynard, Deloraine, 92 1-2; 3, D. A. Mills, Sanford, 92; 4, George

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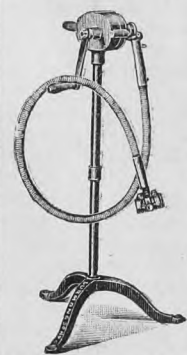
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Angus, Crandall, 90 3-4; 5, Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, 90 1-2.

Spring wheat, any other good milling variety (Six entries)—1, D. G. McKay, Indian Head, 94; 2, F. Coles, Moffat, Sask., 92; 3, H. Huxley, Lloydminster, 89 3-4; 4, N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, 86 3-4.

Oats, white (11 entries)—1, C. H. Barrett, Lloydminster, 94 1-2; 2, J. C. Hill & Sons, Lloydminster, 94; 3, R. P. Campbell, Zorra, Sask.; 91; 4, W. R. F. Collis, Shoal Lake, 89; 5, William K. McKenzie, Rapid City, 88.

Barley, six-rowed (six entries)—1, William T. Grogan, Treherne, 95; 2, R. Whitton, Fleming, 92; 3, W. L. Gray, Brandon, 91; 4, A. M. Black, Paynton, Sask., 86 1-2.

Barley, two-rowed (seven entries)—1, Charles A. Partridge, Saltcoats,

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93 3-4; 2, James Guild, Elkhorn, 93 1-2; 3, W. R. F. Collis, 90 1-2.

Field peas (Three entries)—1, F. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask.; 2, Thomas J. Kelly, Brandon; 3, Allan Leslie, Chater.

Flax seed (Five entries)—1, D. W. Agnew, Douglas; 2, J. A. Mooney, Regina; 3, Walter Ross, Craik.

Timothy seed (Three entries)—Allan Leslie Chater; 2, R. P. Campbell, Zorra, Sask.

Rye grass seed (Three entries)—J. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, W. N. Crowell, Napinka.

Grass seed (Three entries)—1, Allan Leslie, Chater; 2, D. W. Agnew, Douglas.

Corn in ear, named (Three entries)—1, Fred Smith, Brandon; 2, S. Richardson, Crandall; 3, R. Whitten, Fleming.

Alfalfa seed (One entry)—1, Allan Leslie, Chater. This seed, according to the judges' memorandum, was inferior on account of weeds.

Potatoes, long white shape (Seven entries)—1, John Bullied, Carievale; 2, Wallace Switzer, Brandon; 3, Charles G. Golding, Churchbridge, Sask.

Potatoes, round white type (Two entries)—1, John Bullied; 2, R. Whitten.

Potatoes, other than white (Four entries)—1, M. N. Ross, Regina; 2, John Bullied.

Turnips, Swede, six roots (Seven entries)—1, S. Richardson; 2, H. W. Stanley, Brandon; 3, B. Lyon, Carnegie.

Mangels, six roots—R. Whitten.

Carrots, field, six roots—R. Whitten.

C. P. Colonization Co., Limited, wheat special for \$25 and silver cup (Seven entries)—Thomas Maynard.

Spring wheat sweepstakes—F. D. Cherry.

White oats, sweepstakes—C. H. Barrett.

Group exhibits, spring wheat, red or white Fife (Two entries)—Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains, and J. L. Henry, Beaver.

Oats, group, any white variety (Two entries)—Dow Bros., and W. R. F. Collis.

Special sweepstakes grain exhibit, for which cup was offered for exhibitor making most creditable showing—Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Three carloads of dynamite exploded in a Wisconsin town, almost completely destroying the place and shattering windows in buildings for fifty miles around. A number of lives were lost.

The members of the Dominion house who will represent Canada at the Coronation have been named. The representatives of the West are: British Columbia, Ralph Smith; Alberta, Dr. Clark; Saskatchewan, Geo. E. McCraney; Manitoba, either Senator Watson or Senator Young.

Notice is given in Ottawa that the Hudson's Bay, Peace River & Pacific Railway Co. will change their first announced route for the construction of the line and will build a branch from Winnipeg easterly and northerly to Fort Churchill up the east shore of Lake Winnipeg.

According to Archibald Blue, census commissioner, the forthcoming census will show the total population of Canada to be approximately eight millions. This estimate is based on immigration returns for the past ten years and the natural increase during that period.

The rush of settlers to the Northwest has begun. Sixty-five carloads of settlers' effects passed North Portal last week, while the movement from the British Isles promises to be the heaviest in a number of years. Five ocean liners arrived at Halifax last week with 3,910 settlers, and the first special settlers' train from the East this season has reached the West.

Famine and plague in some of the Chinese provinces are destroying the people in thousands every day, and there is little hope of conditions bettering until a new crop can be harvested. Starvation is staring millions in the face, and in some cases people are reduced to such straits that they are eating the bark of trees.

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The Wheat for the Western Farmer

First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in Quality.

The following are from the reports of the Experimental Farms:

EARLINESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average days maturing—Marquis, 110; Red Fife, 121.

At Indian Head, average days maturing—Marquis, 121; Red Fife, 131.

PRODUCTIVENESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average yield per acre—Marquis, 45 bushels; Red Fife, 40 1-5 bushels.

At Indian Head, average yield per acre—Marquis 40 bushels, Red Fife 34 bushels.

We strongly advise every grower to sow all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushel will be wanted for seed next year and the following year at high prices. There is no better investment in sight. Our stock is the genuine, being endorsed by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders. Price, \$4.20 per bushel, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet.

Red Fife Wheat—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Departments of Agriculture of foreign countries, to their great satisfaction. **Grow the Genuine**, 10 bushels for \$15.50, bags included.

Preston Wheat—Our stock is from seed obtained direct from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write for price.

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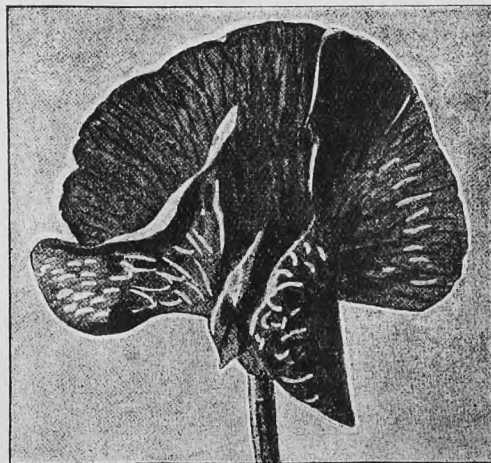
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The United States Congress dissolved March 4 without the Senate acting upon the reciprocity agreement. President Taft has announced that an extra session of the new Congress will be called early in April, at which the measure will either be carried into effect or rejected entirely. On the first division on the reciprocity agreement in the Canadian House of Commons, arising out of a motion by the leader of the Opposition to postpone discussion on the question, the government had a majority of 41.

The contract has been let for the first of the new group of buildings to be put up on the agricultural college site recently purchased in St. Vital. The contract let is for the administrative building, which will cost \$229,000, and must be completed by Nov. 1. A dormitory will be erected which will accommodate 400 students, and will cost probably \$500,000. The administrative building will consist of four stories and a basement, and will contain class rooms and offices. It will be constructed of red pressed brick. Contract will shortly be let for other buildings.

Last week A. P. Stevenson returned from a four or five weeks' campaign in the interests of improved agriculture in Alberta. Meetings attended in all parts of the province were appreciated by large crowds. At Macleod and Innisfail particularly the attendance was big. Short course demonstrations have taken well, and at points where these were held the institute speakers spent at least a day.

Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways, in presenting his annual budget last week announced that the government has definitely decided to build the Hudson's Bay Railroad, and that when the road is built a plan for its operation will be submitted to parliament.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

VETERINARIANS' CHARGES

In our issue of February 1, 1911, appeared a reply to a query as to legal veterinarian charges in Saskatchewan. A regrettable error gave the maximum charge for surgical operations as \$10.00. This item should have read: "Surgical operations, \$5.00 to \$50.00."

SOW WITH FROZEN TEATS

A sow has frozen nipples. Is it wise to keep her for a brood sow farrowing in May?—R. M.

Ans.—It depends entirely on the extent of the damage done to the teats. If they are badly injured, or have died and fallen off, it would be impossible for the sow to suckle her young. If there are enough teats in good condition to raise a small litter, it might be worth while keeping her, as if her litter happens to be a large one some of the young pigs would be destroyed. Otherwise it would be better to convert her into pork.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

OATS AND VETCHES

A Birtle reader asks for opinion on a mixture of oats and vetches for winter fodder, and if this crop would do on land he intends to summerfallow.

Ans.—There should be no objection to mixing the vetches with oats. However, vetch seed is comparatively expensive. Why not use peas instead? A mixture of oats and peas (and perhaps some wheat and barley) put on the summerfallow after it has been well attended to up to late June or early

Amatite ROOFING

Saskatoon Fair Buildings, covered with
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The accompanying view shows a series of buildings at the Saskatoon Exposition, all of them covered with Amatite Roofing.

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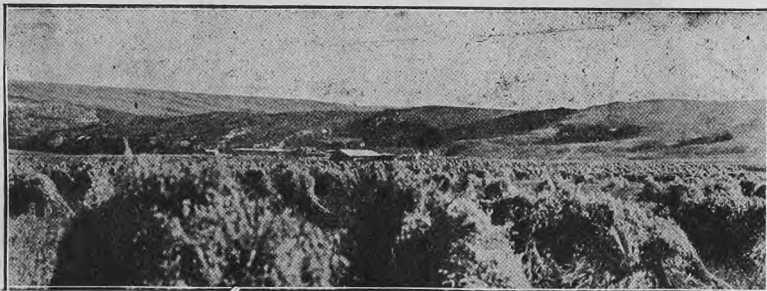
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Cochrane, Alberta

July, should furnish a big return per acre and also do much to rid the soil of weeds. Some, however, prefer to sow mixed grains on the summerfallow and pasture it. This helps to pack the soil.

We would like to have the opinion of readers regarding oats and vetches or other crops for winter fodder.

CUTTING HAY

Has a person a right to cut hay and haul it away off any open section of land without permit from the owner? Could the owner receive pay through legal proceedings, for such hay that is cut and hauled away.—J. H., Alta.

Ans.—No one has a right to cut hay without permit on the land of anyone else, and if he does the owner can collect from him through legal proceedings. The hauling away of the hay could not possibly defeat the owner in his action.

ON WET LAND

Have had two pieces of low land broken, and am afraid they will be too wet in the spring for wheat. Please inform me how late would be wise to sow wheat. In case the land is not dry in time for wheat what would you suggest? I intend finally getting one piece down in permanent pasture. What grasses would you suggest for it? There is generally water in the spring in that place.—L. D.

Ans.—Both flax and barley are short season crops that could be utilized for the purpose mentioned. Now that flaxseed is bringing such a high price it has become one of our most profitable crops, and rather than sow wheat after May 20, I would try flax, which can be sown as late as June 10, but usually gives better results when seeded in May. Barley can also be sown as late as June 10, and should prove profitable where stock is fed. For a permanent pasture in this province there is no grass equal to brome, but I would not recommend it if the land is needed for grain afterwards, as it is difficult to exterminate in rich, moist soil.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

TESTING WATER

Where should I send water to have it tested for typhoid germs? How much do they need and should it be sent boiled or just as it comes from the well? What method should be used to cleanse a typhoid well? Would the following method be all right for drinking water: A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime rubbed into a teacup of water, diluted with three cups of water, and a teaspoonful of this quantity put into two gallons of water to destroy typhoid and other germs?—H. S. S.

Ans.—Water for testing should be just as it comes from the well. Write to Prof. F. T. Shutt, experimental farm, Ottawa, regarding quantity, etc. The treatment of the water as suggested calls for a considerably larger amount of chloride of lime than is usually employed for civic water supplies, but, nevertheless, if the water is known or strongly suspected of typhoid infection it would not be safe to rely solely on this plan of purification. Boil the water for from five to fifteen minutes. This is the most effective safeguard. Even if boiling is carefully attended to, there is always a certain risk in using a water of this character, and it is consequently better wherever possible to abandon the well and obtain a supply from a pure source.

TRADE NOTES

NEW BAYNES' CARRIAGE CATALOGUE

The Baynes Carriage Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, have just issued an artistically finished supplement catalogue, illustrating all their new spring and summer carriage styles. Some of the naggiest designs this well known firm has ever turned out are included, and should prove whirlwind sellers in the West. A copy of the new catalogue will be sent free on request to all agents or prospective agents, in districts where they are not at present represented.

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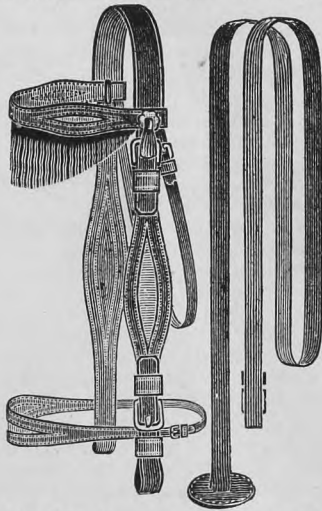
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STALLION GIRTHS Imported English Worsted Web, 6 inches wide, brass buckles, grain leather box pad with woollen bottom; three straps to brass buckles, side check buckle and strap. Price \$6.60.

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liable seeds. Canadian business developed to considerable proportions in past years, and a branch of the Detroit firm was established at Windsor, Ont. For half a century they have worked in the interests of clean, vigorous seed. Their increased business shows they have not labored in vain.

This year's catalog is full of good things. Look up their advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and write them for a catalog. It is worth having.

DETAILS ON ENGINES

For neatness in make-up and concise presentation of important details that the farmer should know regarding the use of traction engines, it is hard to beat the booklet sent by The Gas Traction Co. Comparative figures are given for gasoline and steam power in plowing and other work. In addition gas traction harvesting is gone into fully. Illustrations show gas traction outfits at work in the Northwestern States and in Canada.

Since establishing a factory at Winnipeg this company has developed rapidly. Reports indicate that their outfits have given entire satisfaction. The sales policy is attractive. The prospective purchaser in signing an order has the machine shipped on approval, nothing being paid until it has filled the guarantee of the manufacturers.

Every farmer will find this booklet, "A Book of Gas Traction Engines," of real value. Write the firm at once for a copy.

REDUCING ROOF COSTS

The roofing problem has always been a vexatious one for the farmer. On barns and sheds he needed a light weight roofing which he could lay himself without having to pay for skilled labor from town. Ready roofings which were manufactured for this purpose required painting regularly or they could not be made to last. Painting the roofs every year or two was a nuisance. The average farmer was pretty sure to neglect it, while if he attended to it regularly the expense of the paint amounted to more than the roof itself. When a farmer bought one of these painted roofings he would figure, say \$20, for the roofing, and \$4 every two years for paint. If he figured on a ten-years' basis, his roof looked pretty expensive.

All this has been changed in recent years. Amatite Roofing is laid and handled like any other roofing, except that it never needs to be painted. It has a surface of mineral matter firmly cemented on so that rain never can wash it off. This mineral surface is weather-proof and furnishes a fine, durable wearing surface. The farmer who buys Amatite figures \$20 for his roof, and nothing for paint.

Readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can obtain a sample of Amatite without charge by addressing the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S.

THE MANITOBA LINE

Every year finds an increased demand for all kinds of farm power. New firms are locating and old ones are opening new branches. Word comes from Brandon that G. F. Williamson, manager of the Manitoba Windmill and Pump Company, has just returned from Calgary, where he completed arrangements for opening a branch house for his company at that point, where all Alberta goods will be shipped. The demand for their windmill and gasoline engines has grown so fast that they are forced to open this branch in order to be closer to their Western customers. A full stock will be carried there and will prove a great convenience not only to local agents but to past and prospective customers.

C. W. Northcott, who has for several years been sales manager at the company's head office at Brandon, has been promoted to the management of the Calgary branch, and with his intimate knowledge of the requirements of the trade and his long experience in this line, is in position to give good service. A. J. Britton, also for many years connected with the firm, and one of the best known rustlers on the road, will be the company's travelling representative for Southern Alberta. Mr. Fowler, until recently with the Ontario Winp

Planet Jr.

"makes it only play to work a garden"

This is exactly what a Planet Jr gardener says. And he says what over a million farmers and gardeners think. They know the time and labor their Planet Jrs save. Aren't you ready to give up the drudgery of farm and garden? Planet Jr implements are ready to lighten your labor, enlarge and better your crops, and increase your profits. Made by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 35 years' experience. Fully guaranteed.

No. 25 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow opens the furrow, sows seed in drills or hills, covers, rolls and marks out next row in one operation; and it has perfect cultivating attachments besides.

No. 8 Planet Jr Horse-Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse-hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hiller, and horse-hoe; unequalled as a cultivator.

The 1911 Planet Jr illustrated catalogue is invaluable to every progressive farmer and gardener. 56 pages brimful of helpful hints on labor-saving. Free and postpaid. Write for it today.

S L Allen & Co
Box 11098 Philadelphia Pa



A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.

BRANDON, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House.

Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Look Here, Young Man!

By a new and simple invention you can make your own harness without sewing or riveting, barring collars and lines. After five years' continual work and undergoing every conceivable test, this harness has the general approval of good hard-headed farmers who are in no way interested financially.

Your cast-off harness will be useful again if draw bolt is long enough to admit buckle, which is two and three-quarter inches wide. The strength, durability and handy construction are the main features about this harness for a common sense, handy man can make a team set in one day. We advise the use of thirty-pound hides, and with a side of this leather on hand you are at all times your own harness boss. We supply this grade of leather, and our price for a team set of tug buckles is \$2.50, which includes pull rings. This is your opportunity to be your own harness company. All other information on application.

The New Western Farm Harness

W. J. BOYD

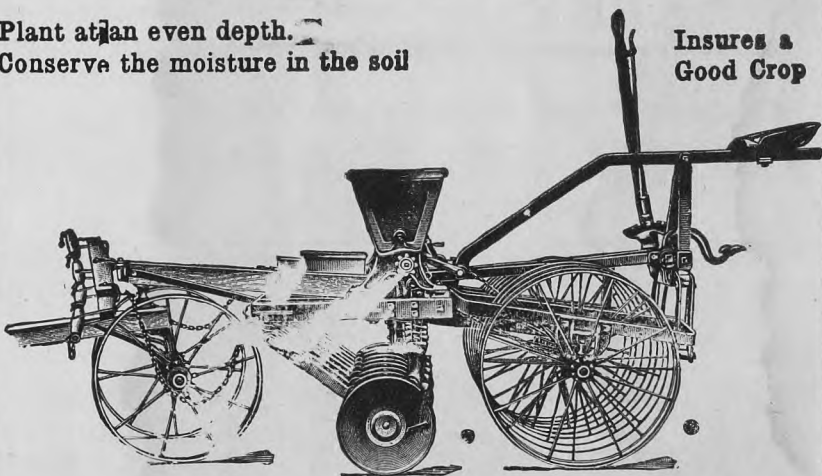
BOX 410

REGINA, SASK.

HOOSIER PRESS DRILLS

Plant at an even depth.
Conserve the moisture in the soil

Insures a
Good Crop



Hoosier Press Drills conserve the moisture in the soil, because they pack the earth over the seed when it is sown. This is why the Northwest farmers are more certain of a good crop. The Hoosier gets the seed in the ground at an even depth and covers it. The Hoosier is Light Draft, has a positive force feed, never skips, never chokes. Has the greatest possible strength and will stand up under the severest strains. Absolutely guaranteed. Send for catalog and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Inc.

KING AND JAMES STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mention the Advocate when you reply
to any advertisement

Engine and Pump Company, will represent them in Central Alberta with headquarters at Wetaskiwin, while a third traveller will look after Northern Alberta, with headquarters at Edmonton. Mr. Williamson has also arranged to carry a transfer stock at Lethbridge, so that quick shipments can be made in the south country, and later on he will arrange similar convenience at Edmonton.

The Manitoba people have a very complete line of their popular Manitoba vertical and horizontal gas engines, windmills, feed mills, wood saws, wood and iron pumps, etc., and will this year handle one of the best known and

longest manufactured well drills on the market. It would be well for both dealer and customer to remember that the Manitoba line has been manufactured in the West over nine years and is considered by the trade generally to be among the top notchers, having the advantage of being designed to suit a special market, viz., the Northwest. The business has doubled each year. All engines are guaranteed for two years. Write them for particulars regarding windmills, pumps, engines, etc.

WONDERFUL FLOUR MILL

In many parts of the world, notably in England, France, Spain and Italy,

small millers who had lost all their trade, and given up making flour, owing to the competition of the large roller mills have installed the modern Midget Mills and are now as prosperous and making as much flour as they did before the days of roller milling. They can now grind locally grown wheat and sell its products on the spot. This method has very substantial economic advantages of saving railway and a number of kindred charges which so greatly aid to the cost of production of flour in the large roller mills. In the old days all the advantage was with the small miller, and it is only owing to the increasing demand for finest quality flour

Headaches Quit

when the stomach, liver and bowels are kept in the good condition in which they will be by the prompt use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere.

In boxes 25c.

and the prohibitively large initial cost of a roller plant that the small men have been squeezed out.

The following is a short description of the machine which is reinstating the small miller in his old position, and enabling new mills to be started in remote districts where the outlay for a large concern would not be warranted, thus bringing a machine capable of producing the finest quality of flour within the reach of men who have only small capital at their command.

The floor space occupied is 8 feet by 4 feet, the driving pulley, which is 20 inches in diameter, projects 20 inches beyond the end of the mill, the height is 6 feet 3 inches without the exhaust fan, this gives precisely the space required in a building for the mill. Its weight is about 2 tons, 10 cwt. The mill is driven by a single three-inch belt. The power required is about 3 b. h. p. The speed of the driving pulley is 300 revolutions per minute.

The roller section of the mill consists of two pairs of fluted brake rollers, and two pairs of smooth reduction rollers. All rollers are five inches in diameter and fourteen inches long. The movable roller of the pair is in each case adjusted by patent arrangement, which makes it impossible for the rollers when once adjusted to get out of parallel; after numerous experiments a special grooving for the brake rolls has been perfected, which while thoroughly cleaning the bran, keeps it broad and preserves the inside of the grain pure from branny particles, so that there is no need for the semolina to be further purified before being reduced to flour on the smooth reduction rolls.

A patent vibrating sifter follows the first brake rollers, the outtings of which pass to the flour dresser, the tails drop to the second brake rollers. After each rolling the stock is carried to the dressing section of the machine to have the flour dressed away from it, and the semolina is carried back to be re-rolled. The arrangements for feeding the stock on to the rolls, and for conveying it backwards and forwards between the roller and dressing sections of the machine are simple and unlikely to get out of order, or to damage the stock.

In the whole machine only one elevator is used. This is built in and forms a part of the machine. Owing to the short, quick process employed, the resultant flour is kept clear and bright, its natural color is preserved, and its volatile oils are not evaporated by reason of the interminable operations which obtain in modern practice, where endless elevators and spout connections are employed. In consequence the flour made on the Midget is a better color, retains its natural moisture longer, and makes a sweeter loaf than that made on the elaborate plants.

The capacity of the Midget varies to a certain extent with the class of wheat milled. It will deal with 220 pounds of large-grained, damp English wheat in an hour, but with small, dry Canadian wheat, the capacity is as high as 300 pounds per hour of winter wheat, and 250 pounds for spring varieties.

The Midgets are sent forward from the works completely fitted and adjusted after a trial run. They can easily be fixed down on a prepared floor and started off immediately. All you have to do is to lace on the silks, oil the bearings, feed the wheat into the hopper and remove the flour, bran, etc., as they are made. The Midget does the rest. It is sold in Canada by the Canadian Fairbanks Company.

SAVE

ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.

Free of advertising.

For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame.

Free of advertising.

Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 15th
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 6.--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

Do you think it would benefit me to recommend you a cigar that would not come up to my recommendation? Would it be worth while for me to spend an immense amount of money in advertising a cigar of poor quality?

You know as well as I do that it is only your CONTINUED custom which is profitable. To allow your trial of the ROXBORO CIGAR to convert you into an unfavorable critic, who would not only refuse to smoke it but would also knock it, would be poor business on my part.

I have perfect faith in the ROXBORO cigar. I know you are bound to like it. I know that after having tried it you will continue to want it. I think it good business for me--and for you as well--to offer you the price reduction as per the coupon below.

AND THEN, LOOK AT THESE SPLENDID
LARGE COLORED PICTURES IN HANDSOME
MISSION OAK FRAMES, WHICH YOU CAN GET
FREE BY SAVING THE BANDS.

I am, yours for the success of
the ROXBORO CIGAR,

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per

F. A. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY

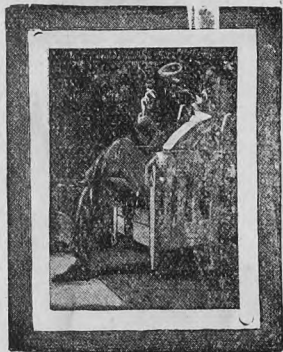
TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here



Thinking of Him



Reading of Him



Their First Anniversary

CORRUGATED -PORTABLE- GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning
and Storm Proof.

Protects the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

Write for particulars—

THE
Metallic Roofing Co.
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory
797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg
Agents wanted in some sections

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
QUEBEC and WINNIPEG



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

STOCK Gossip

American stockmen can see nothing but disaster ahead of the cattle industry if Canadian cattle are allowed to enter the United States duty-free. They claim it will make the grip of the beef barons all the more sure.

* * *

Dr. D. McEachran has a change of copy in his advertisement this week. On the 8th he left for the old country, and he expects to be home again the first of May with his selection. The fillies will be of the quality commonly imported by this breeder. He knows a good Clydesdale when he sees it, and is after desirable brood mares of form and breeding.

* * *

The Edmonton Exhibition Association was recently granted \$175,000 by the citizens of Edmonton, to enlarge and improve the exhibition buildings and grounds. This sum will be spent as follows: \$100,000 for a stock pavilion; \$10,000 for a manufacturers' building; \$6,000 for subway under race track; \$10,000 for extensions to sheep and swine buildings; \$15,000 for boulevarding and outside improvements; \$20,000 for other buildings; \$14,000 to cover extras.

This makes a total of \$362,500 that Edmonton citizens to date have authorized to be expended in support of the exhibition. The dates of the summer exhibition are August 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

* * *

Volume XII, in two parts, of the Percheron Studbook of America has just been issued. Part one contains pedigrees of stallions from 55,000 to 59,010 inclusive; part two the pedigrees of mares. It also contains a number of other pedigrees hitherto unpublished. In part one are the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Percheron Society of America, held in 1909 and 1910, including the address of the President, H. G. McMillan, at the meeting of 1910. Membership in the society shows an extraordinary growth for the year, and with the amalgamation of the several Percheron organizations in the United States into one national body now successfully accomplished. Percheron affairs in the South are in better shape than at any time in the previous history of the breed. The studbook is available to members of the society, at \$3.00, and to non-members, at \$5.00. Back volumes, from VI to XI inclusive, may be purchased at the same price.

* * *

We are in receipt of the thirty-second volume of the studbook of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, containing pedigrees of stallions numbering from 27,945 to 28,954; and mares from 62,507 to 65,530. Illustrations are given of the champion stallion and champion mare at the London show, 1910, and the customary statistics in connection with the society's work. Export certificates to the number of 782, were issued in 1910, as against 677 in 1909, and 389 in 1908. The United States and Argentina were the heaviest buyers during the year. Destination of exports were as follows: United States, 504; Argentina, 101; Canada, 69; Russia, 27; Australia, 14; Germany, 11; Belgium, 1.

TABER'S IMPORTATION

R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., reached home recently with a choice selection of Clydesdale stallions and fillies purchased in Scotland. The shipment came through in excellent shape, the exceptional time of fourteen days being made between Glasgow and Condie. The horses were sent overland by express from St. John, which accounts in a large measure for the speed made.

Included in shipment are some horses of interest, both from their individuality and breeding. Three are stallions, Royal Jubilee, rising two years, by Royal Favorite; Fyvie Stamp, rising one year, by Baron Beaulieu, out of a mare by Royal Edward, a capital foal on a splendid set of legs, and Gay Robert, of the same age, sired by Sam Black; dam, Jenny Lind, by Baronson.

The mares number fifteen, many of them in foal to noted sires on the other side. Lady Linda, by Royal Favorite, carries a foal, by Oyama; Ellice Wood, by Montrave Wisdom, with foal to Gartley Bonus; May Blossom, sire, Sir

NEW SEED OATS

GET OUR FREE BOOKLET ENTITLED

Big Money in Oats, and How to Grow Them

We make a specialty growing pure seed oats on our own farm, located at Condie, Saskatchewan, Canada. For four years we have been developing and growing seed oats and grow and sell more seed oats than any other concern on the American continent. We make a specialty of it. We take pains with the seed we



have to offer you. It is pure. We have to offer a limited quantity of Regenerated Swedish Select, Early New Market, Tartar King and Victor Black; also Some White Flax.

Our experience with Regenerated Swedish for the last four years proves that they are the best all round oats for Canada. They are extra early, large, plump kernels, thin husk, enormous yielders do well in dry weather, and are

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO CONDITIONS IN CANADA

These oats are grown on our own seed-breeding farm under the personal supervision of Prof. M. L. Bowman, former Professor of Farm Crops of the Iowa State College. They are cleaned, fanned, and graded in our own plant on our own seed-breeding farm, all ready to ship. Drop us a postal for booklet, also free samples. We can fill orders the same day we receive them. Address all communications to

Galloway Brothers-Bowman Company

Dept. F. A. LAJORD, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Suffragette vs. Aunt Salina

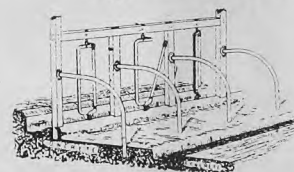
The Canadian housewife is much more interested in lightening household drudgery than in securing the right to vote. That is why the

New Century Washer

is so popular. It takes all the back-breaking labor out of wash day and sweetens the housewife's temper. It also thoroughly cleanses the clothes by forcing the water through them.

Send a post card for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

Write Today for a Copy of the New B T Catalogue on Steel Stalls and Stanchions.



It is FREE and will INTEREST YOU.

If you are building a new barn or remodelling your stable WHY NOT PUT BT STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT? They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stabling. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable.

Ask us to lay out your stables, and why it pays to use B T Stanchions and Steel Stalls. Write

BEATTY BROS., BRANDON, MAN.

Head Office and Factory, Fergus, Ont.

We also manufacture Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Etc.

The Student Enjoys Life at ALMA COLLEGE

because she studies in the atmosphere of a true home, where her talents are developed without forcing—where her education is mental, spiritual and physical, according to her needs. She has the advantage of individual instruction by highly competent educators. She gets proper exercise and an abundance of good food, well cooked and well served. She lives in desirable social surroundings. Her training at Alma helps to fit her for any pursuit in life—for home responsibilities. Situation attractive. Extensive grounds. Tuition low, governed by course. Send for prospectus and terms. Alma means above all, character development. Address the president, Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario.

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS
PERMANENT AUCTION MARKET—ALL SALES UNDER COVER

Near Cor. Logan Ave.
and McPhillips Street

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and
Logan Ave. West Cars

375
HORSES
BY
AUCTION



175
HORSES
March 20th
At 1 p.m. sharp

200
HORSES
March 23rd
At 1 p.m. sharp

PRIVATE SALES DAILY

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

We Sell Strictly on Commission

150 Horses Always on Hand

All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.

This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. James Speers
PROPRIETOR

T. C. Norris
AUCTIONEER

PHONE GARRY 1575

Just Issued. New Catalogue of THE FAMOUS GALLUP PUEBLO SADDLES AND HARNESS

Our goods have been The Standard of America for 40 years; and they are living up to their reputation today. As a matter of fact, Gallup products of today are far in advance of any and all other Saddles and Harness. If you are one of those broad-gauge persons who know that the best is cheapest write for this catalogue. Stop a minute to write now, before you forget it.

☐ We Sell Direct to The Consumer

☐ Prices Lower Than Ever Before

The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co.

113 W. Fourth St. PUEBLO, COLO. Established 1870

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEEDS

The rush of orders we are having from Western Farmers proves their appreciation of Seed with Breeding and Quality. Our stocks of most of our Pedigreed strains are now very low, and if it is your intention to secure a foundation stock of any of our New Breeds, send in your order
AT ONCE

Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd.
454 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

When you reply to any advertisement kindly mention
The Advocate

Hugo, in foal to Baron o' Buchlyvie; Lady Arnot, sire, Arnot's Heir, with foal to Baron o' Buchlyvie; Sturdy Princess, sire, Flash Sturdy, with foal; Rosette, sire, Royal Favorite, with foal to Ruby Pride; Queen of the Revels, sire, Revelanta, in foal to Sam Black; Maggie's Favor, sire, Royal Favorite, in foal to Diploma; Bell of Corrahill, sire, May King, dam, Bell of Finness, by King's Crest, second at Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright and Dalbeattie; Lady Powell, sire, Baden Powell, dam, Better Than Gold, by Good As Gold, one of the outstanding fillies of the shipment; Black Domino, sire, Baron Solway, with foal to Revelanta; Blossom of Balcray, sire, Baronson, with foal to Everlasting; Princess Alice, sire, President Roosevelt, in foal to Montravel Mac; Jessie Lawrie, sire, Everlasting, a filly of great substance and quality combined; and Shapely Meg, sire, Prince Shapely, dam, Lady Maggie, by Everlasting. This forms a magnificent bunch of females.

SASKATCHEWAN STALLION SHOWS

The superintendent of agricultural societies furnishes us with the following list of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan that will hold spring stallion shows, the dates on which they will be held and the judges who will officiate at each show:

Group 1—Dean W. J. Rutherford, judge: Foam Lake, March 29th; Yorkton, March 30th; Saltcoats, March 31st.

Group 2—R. H. Miller, Lumsden, judge: Melfort, April 4th; Prince Albert, April 5th; Humboldt, April 7th.

Group 3—John Scarff, Hartney, Man., judge: Creelman, April 4th; Moose Mountain (Carlyle), April 5th; Oxbow, April 6th and 7th.

Group 4—James Burnett, Napinka, Man., judge: Mortlach, April 4th, Moose Jaw, April 7th. Maple Creek, March 30; Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua; judge: Craik, March 31; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, judge: Govan, April 5th; A. Blackstock, Paynton, judge.

Every farmer should make a point of visiting the show nearest him. These spring stallion shows afford the very best opportunity possible of inspecting the sires that are available for service in the districts contingent to where they are held, besides the explanations of the judges and the advice which these expert breeders may give is worth hearing. The judges included in the foregoing list include some of the most successful horse breeders in the West.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The 32nd annual show of the Shire Horse Society at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, was excellent evidence of the popularity of England's great draft horse. In spite of the advance of mechanical traction there is an increasing demand for horses of weight, size, and power, and trade in Shires has been unusually good for the last year, and at high average prices. Of course the London show is the best of all the Shire shows, and the cream of the breed are shown. The standard of quality was excellent this year, and there was not one poor class. Perhaps the yearlings bore the palm for quality, though the two and three-year-old stallions ran them close.

This year there were entered 372 stallions, 235 mares and 34 geldings—a good average entry, though a decrease of 10 on last year. In all £2,200 was offered as prize money, not including the value of the championship cups. A great feature at the Shire show is the large proportion of tenant farmer entries. These men are in horse breeding for the money there is in it, and not for pleasure, as is the case of many rich men who take up certain breeds as a hobby. A few years ago agriculture was a depressed industry in this country, but Shire horse breeding is one British farm industry which has not suffered depression.

The stallions were judged on the first day and a large crowd watched the judging keenly. This crowd was largely made up of farmers—keen-looking men who know horseflesh. An altogether different class of spectators will assemble for the next horse show in the same arena—the Hackney show. Then we shall have rank and fashion. Seven classes of stallions were catalogued,

CARRIED GLADNESS TO THIS HOME

Mrs. Annie Vanvorst's Heart Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

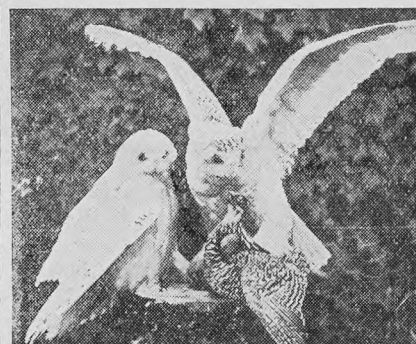
She found quick relief in the old reliable Kidney remedy, and advises all her friends to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Benedict, Sask., March 13.—(Special).—Gladness has replaced the anxiety that reigned in the household of Mrs. Annie Vanvorst, of this place. For some time past Mrs. Vanvorst had suffered from Kidney trouble and palpitation of the heart, and fears were entertained of those terribly sudden fatalities that so frequently accompany affections of the heart. But relief from both ailments was quickly found in the old reliable remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. In an interview Mrs. Vanvorst says:

"I had palpitation of the heart and my kidneys were out of order. I took one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and found great relief. For a kidney pill Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot be beat. You may publish what I say as it may be the means of benefiting others who suffer with Kidney Trouble or Heart Disease."

Pure blood is the basis of all health, and you can't have pure blood unless your kidneys are in good working order. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to put the kidneys in perfect working order.

SHIP YOUR
FURS
AND
HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
277 RUPERT STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.



SHOOT?

If you do; if you ever hunt, fish or trap, you ought to know taxidermy, and be able to save your fine trophies.

Let us teach you BY MAIL to
Mount Birds Animals, Heads and Fish; to tan Hides and make Rugs and Robes. You can learn easily and quickly right in your own home. Extremely interesting and fascinating, and very profitable. We teach you all the secrets of taxidermy. You will simply be delighted with the work, and with the fine specimens you mount for yourself. Our course of 40 lessons will make you an expert. Don't neglect this opportunity, but write today for free book and full particulars.

We will send to every man, woman and boy who writes to us at once a
FREE BOOK on TAXIDERMY and a copy of THE TAXIDERMY MAGAZINE. No obligation, no cost, but TODAY, and learn all about our school and this great art of taxidermy. Every hunter, sportsman and nature lover should get these books without delay.
Northwestern School of Taxidermy
5223 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

BLOOD BAD IN THE WINTER

Indoor Life, Too Little Exercise, Breathing Impure Air, Eat- ing Artificial Foods

Is it any wonder that the system becomes poisoned with impure waste matter in the winter time, when you think of the artificial life we lead?

With doors and windows tightly shut we breathe the same air over and over again until it is incapable of purifying the blood.

In vain effort to cast the poisons out of the system the liver and kidneys are worked over time until they too are played out. Then comes the pains in the back, the headaches, the attacks of constipation and indigestion.

The quickest and most certain way to overcome this condition is by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act definitely and directly on the liver and kidneys, awaken them to renew energy in filtering poisons from the bowels and remove the cause of indigestion, backache and other body pains.

You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are unique in their combined action on the liver and kidneys and for this reason stand without a rival as a means of purifying the blood and cleansing the filtering and digestive systems.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

and the yearling colts were the first to face the judges. The entries numbered 40, of which 36 were forward. It was the general opinion that these youngsters were the best class seen for several years—though fewer than usual. Lord Rothschild took first place with a grand bay of fine quality, "Champion Challenger," by "Childwick Champion." Second place went to E. J. Wythes, for "Warrior King," a well boned, masculine bay.

Another fine class was the one for two-year-old stallions. There were 92 entries, but a preliminary selection brought these down to 28 before coming into the judging enclosures. They proved a grand lot, and the picking out of the winner took a long time, and most careful selection. Finally first honors were given to Sir W. Greenwell's "Marden Forest King," a weighty, well feathered bay, by the famous "Lockinge Forest King." He was first at the Royal last year, and first as a yearling at last year's Shire show. Although he went through the last season undefeated he did not take first place easily, being closely challenged by a grand short-legged stallion, "Birdsall Forest King," owned by a Yorkshire breeder, Lord Middleton. A big, thick-set black of fine quality, "Dunsmore Royal Premier," took third place.

Another big class was for three-year-old stallions 115 being entered, but only 28 were chosen for the judging enclosure. Many of last year's horses were there in a different class of course,

but a newcomer took first place. This was Lord Rothschild's "Babingley Nulli Secundus," by "Colwich Blend," a fine, compact brown with grand legs and feet. Messrs. Whinnerah's "Warton Draughtsman," an excellent bay, was second. He has come on well since last year. Third place went to the Duke of Westminster, for his brown "Eaton Nonsuch."

There were fewer four-year-old stallions, but they were a choice lot. Last year's junior champion, B. Sheffield's "Slipton King," by "Blythwood King-maker," was first. He is a big, wide, capital moving bay and fairly fills the eye. Second place was taken by "Tatton Herald," a horse of great weight and substance.

There were 21 horses forward for the class for stallions, under 16 hands, 2 inches, over four years of age and under ten. A typical Shire of great weight, the seven-year-old bay, "Hoe Forest King," by "Lockinge Forest King," took first honors for King George. An eight-year-old bay of high quality, "Ragged Boy 2nd," took second place. In a similar class, but over 16 hands, 2 inches in height, last year's champion of the show, "Gaer Conqueror," was easily first. He is a weighty, handsome stallion, and was shown in great form. For aged stallions, Lord Rothschild's "Ringway Harold," was first, and Lord Hothfield's "Hutton Victor Chief," second.

It was a long and arduous task for the judges, and it was six o'clock before they finished the first day's judging. The whole of the second day was taken up by the judging of the mares and fillies, and placing the championship awards.

The year-old fillies numbered 50, but only 30 reached the enclosure. A big bay filly, "Pendley Society Girl," easily took first place. She gives excellent promise of developing into a fine dam. Second place went to a well limbed bay, Sir W. Greenwell's "Marden Constance." There were 32 two-year-old mares in the ring out of 50 entries. A short-bodied, compact, brown mare with fine legs and feet, Lord Rothschild's "Lorna Doone," was first. She won as a yearling. Second fell to J. Bradley's "Halstead Royal Duchess," a roomy, capital bay. She was first at the Royal, beating "Lorna Doone" there.

The three-year-old mares were also of high average quality, and 27 came forward. Sir W. Greenwell was easily first with his "Dunsmore Chessie," a mare of great size and immense limbs. She was first at the last Shire show as a two-year-old, and was undefeated last season. Second honor went to J. G. William's bay, "Pendley Snowflake," a wide, short-legged mare of fine type.

Last year's junior female champion, "Bardon Forest Princess," a well limbed bay, was first amongst four-year-old mares; with B. N. Everard's "Medbourne Duchess," in second place.

In the class for mares five years old or over, under 16 hands, the first place went to a nine-year-old bay, "Rose," owned by Williams, and second to Mrs. Sauber's "Brimfield Princess." A six-year-old bay, Sir W. Greenwell's "Misty Morn," headed the class for mares between 16 and 16.2 hands.

A big crowd was present for the championship awards. The first to be decided was for best stallion in the one, two and three-year-old classes. The judges all along seemed to be impressed by size and massiveness, and gave the cup to Lord Rothschild's "Babingley Nulli Secundus," Messrs. Whinnerah's "Warton Draughtsman," was the reserve. The decision for the winner of the cup for best stallion, four years old and upwards, took a long time to arrive at, there being a close contest between "Gaer Conqueror" and "Slipton King." Eventually "Gaer Conqueror" won first place and the cup.

Another keen contest was for the supreme honor, the male championship. This time it was between "Gaer Conqueror" and the junior champion, "Babingley Nulli Secundus," but "Gaer Conqueror's" size and weight told heavily, and he was given the championship, repeating his last year's performance.

The junior cup for mares and fillies went to Sir W. Greenwell's "Dunsmore Chessie," with "Lorna Doone" as reserve. The senior cup for mares and

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Fresh baled hay. Apply Wm. J. Dixon, Macoun, Sask.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework on farm. One mile from town and churches. Good wages. No small children. Apply Mrs. Wm. Wadge, Tyvan, Sask.

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WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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THE ORCHID STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES combine winter egg laying qualities with large size and vigor. Bred exclusively since 1903. One setting eggs, \$2.00; two settings, \$3.00. The Wyandotte Farm, MacDonald, Man.

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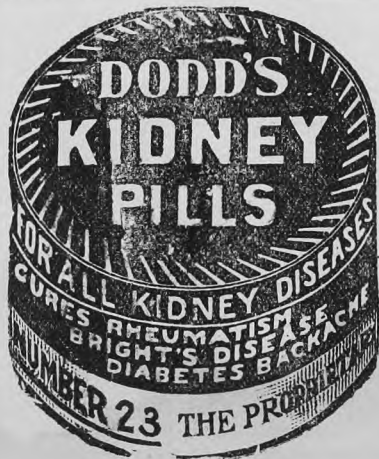
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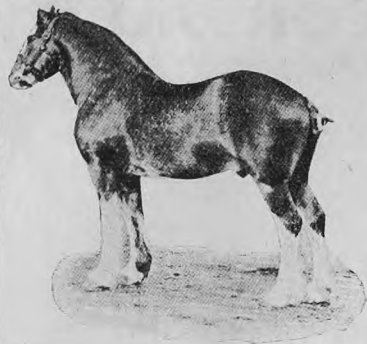
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I HAVE several large adjoining farms near Morris, Manitoba. I will sell or rent those to the proper parties on crop payments. In writing give references. Address Edward A. Purdy, 735 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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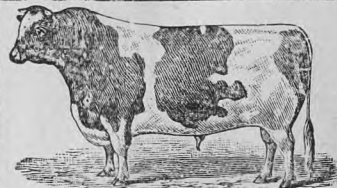
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Am offering five Bulls four fit for service; also three
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over 31 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam,
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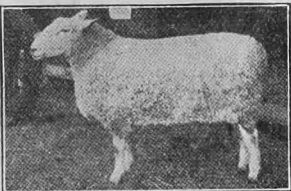


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Registered stock of the highest breeding

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Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares,
weighing from 1,650 a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot,"
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mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions
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REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Be-
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information about shipping, pedigrees, etc.

the female championship were both
taken by Mr. Michaelis' "Pailton
Sorais." This was a popular award,
and brought great applause, as this was
the mare's third time of trying, she
having been reserve on two previous
occasions. "Bardon Forest Princess"
was reserve for both cups.

A good feature of the Shire show is
the auction sale. At the stallion sale
82 animals were sold for 10,617 guineas,
or an average of about 129 guineas—
an excellent result. The best price was
1,175 guineas, given by R. Heath, of
Congleton, for "Rickford Coming King,"
a brown three-year-old by "Raven-
spur." This is said to be the record
price at public auction. The stallion
is a heavy, massive horse, was fourth
in his class, and in some people's opinion
should have been placed higher. He
was first at a previous show, as a two-
year-old. The demand for mares and
fillies was also good. Two reached
550 guineas, and one 400 guineas.
Breeders were well satisfied with the
sale prices, which do not leave much
doubt as to the present state of the
Shire horse market.

F. DEWHIRST.

SALE OF DRESSED CARCASSES

One of the important features of the
Saskatchewan Winter Fair is the dressed
carcass competition. Some of the
choicest fat stock, including cattle,
sheep, and swine after being exhibited
in their regular classes, are slaughtered,
and then again compete for prizes offered
for the best dressed carcass. After
the judging of the dressed carcass a
demonstration on meat cutting will be
given by Professor J. H. Grisdale, of
Ottawa. Following the demonstra-
tion, the carcasses will be sold at auc-
tion. The Winter Fair board offers to
pay the freight charges to any part of
Saskatchewan for dressed carcasses sold
at this auction sale. As the carcasses
offered for sale are extremely choice
this offer is one which the Saskatche-
wan butchers should bear in mind. The
sale will take place on Friday, March 24,
at 1.30.

JUDGING DEMONSTRATIONS

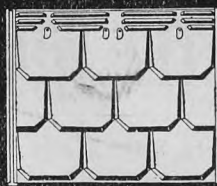
The Saskatchewan College of Agri-
culture has planned a series of demon-
strations in judging livestock at the
Winter Fair, Regina, March 20-24.
Dean Rutherford will give a demon-
stration in judging draft horses. Pro-
fessor Grisdale, of the Central Ex-
perimental Farm, Ottawa, will give a
demonstration in judging beef cattle.
R. E. Drennan, Canora, formerly con-
nected with the extension department
of the Iowa Agricultural College, will
discuss the judging of sheep. Dean
Rutherford will give a demonstration
in judging swine.

The object of all these demon-
strations is not merely to give information
to the persons who usually attend
the Winter Fair, but it is expected that
a great number of the livestock judges
engaged by the College of Agriculture
in connection with agricultural society
fairs will be present. The College of
Agriculture aims to make the agri-
cultural fairs more educational in their
nature, and one way by which this can
be accomplished is to have more demon-
strations in judging livestock in order
that the correct ideals may be set be-
fore the younger generation of farmers.
Livestock judges will have an oppor-
tunity at the Winter Fair for seeing
demonstrations conducted by expert
stockmen and teachers and will be
better able to duplicate demonstra-
tions at the summer fairs throughout
the province. This might, therefore,
be called a normal course for Sas-
katchewan livestock judges. It will
not, however, be exclusively for them,
as there will no doubt be a large attend-
ance of interested breeders when these
demonstrations are being made and
preceding, as they will the judging
competition, the young men engaged
in the competition will get valuable
suggestions from these demonstrations.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE

We have received from Jacques Bros.,
the Suffolk Horse Ranch, Lamerton,
Alta., a booklet of up-to-date opinions
of breeders in Great Britain, Ireland,
Australia, America and South Africa,
on the adaptability of the Suffolk horse
for crossing on various descriptions of
mares. The work is of some consider-

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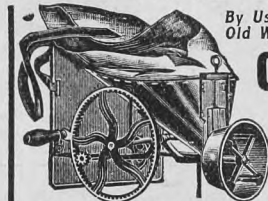
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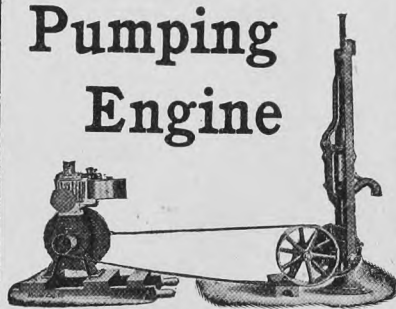
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with any kind of grain or grass seed than any other
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Pays for itself many times over yearly, although it
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brass. Lasts a lifetime. If your dealer cannot supply
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machine.

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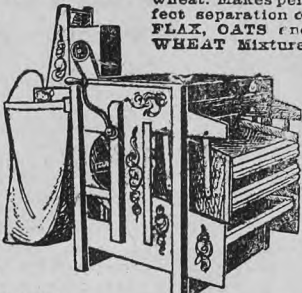
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able interest and should be in the hands of all horsemen interested in this well known breed of English draft horse, and read by those who wish to inform themselves of the appearance, characteristics, merits and qualities of a draft breed that is probably more widely disseminated than any other. We understand that Messrs. Jaques will supply this booklet to all inquirers as long as the supply lasts.

The Suffolk was recognized in England as a distinct breed of draft horse as far back as historical data on the livestock of the British Isles gives us information. As developed by the modern breeder he is a horse varying in height from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. on short, flat legs, with short, strong pasterns, free from much long hair; hard, clean legs; with bone of compact quality being desired, rather than soft, large legs; shoulders very long, lying rather forward to suit draft purposes; Hind-quarters long, heavy, well and close, coupled with loin and back, having the legs well under the horse, girth large and flanks well dropped. If the forehead is a little low it is not objected to, provided the neck is strong, and head well formed and carried with spirit.

The movement of the Suffolk is smart and snappy, not the ultra-high, showy action cultivated in some other draft breeds. He has been bred to walk fast and place his limbs under him as he moves in a way that will jar and wear the least upon the feet and legs. He is an agricultural horse and is bred for agricultural purposes, not agricultural in the sense that draft horses are classed in this country, but an agricultural drafter in the sense of his peculiar fitness for work in the field, where clean legs, quick action, lots of weight and a docile temper are chief among the qualities and characteristics demanded. But no breed of horses have been put to such a variety of purposes as the Suffolks. Ireland takes him readily to cross the light-bred mares for general use. The continental states use them for artillery horses; some of the cleverest cobs in existence are bred from light, active mares of the Suffolk breed. Many excellent hunters in the field, and still more in the show yard, have been the produce of pure Suffolk mares and a thoroughbred stallion. The Suffolk horse is exported to Canada, New Zealand, the United States, to South America, and Australia; to Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Russia, and some have been bought for the banks of the Nile; in each and all of which localities he seems to flourish.

BELGIANS SELL WELL

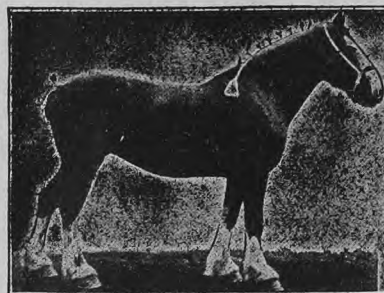
Eugene Pootmans & Sons, of Regina, write that they are sold out of Belgian mares for the second time this year. One of the finest females that ever left Belgium, a bay, two-year-old, with good action and plenty of quality, went to A. A. Downey, of Arlington Beach. R. H. Edwards, of Duval, bought a team of roans weighing over two tons, and good movers, and also a chestnut mare with Hackney action. The latter won two gold medals in the old country, while one of the team also was a notable prize winner. Wm. Thompson, of Miami, also decided that Belgians of the right kind would suit Manitoba. He bought a fine black mare of the proper type. A heavy stallion winner of several prizes in the East last fall, went to F. J. Gimby, of Yellow Grass.

Most of these purchasers are men who know the merits of Belgian horses by experience. They are satisfied that this breed is suited to the Canadian West.

Pootmans' third importation is due in Regina before the winter fair. They also have Percheron stallions and mares, most of the females being in foal.

GROWING WINTER WHEAT IN SASKATCHEWAN

A few years ago it was considered impossible to produce winter wheat on the Canadian prairies. Alberta has developed until Alberta Red is world-famed. Manitoba has had some excellent fields of winter wheat with yields running from 30 bushels an acre up to 50. At the agricultural socie-



STURDY ROSE—Sire, Prince Sturdy

PARK MAINS GLYDESDALES

FOR SALE, some splendid Mares and Stallions, bred from imported stock that have won championships at the Horse Shows in the West and in Scotland.

These are Canadian Bred Clydesdales. Why are they not as good, or better, than imported horses? They have size and quality and are of the best breeding. I can sell first-class horses at about half the price asked for imported stock.

TERMS GIVEN TO RESPONSIBLE BUYERS

R. H. MILLER
"PARK MAINS"

Lumsden - - - Sask.

JOHN GRAHAM

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE

Three (3) importations made in 1910, giving a choice of over 50 head of stallions and mares; a selection not to be had anywhere else in Canada.

The offering includes a choice Hackney mare, broken to harness and quiet; a two-year-old Shire mare, a good one; also a carload of Percherons, stallions and mares.

I can sell horses at all prices to suit all buyers, from \$600 up, and all imported horses. If you want a top show stallion or mare, come and see me.

SHORTHORNS

Have a herd of 50, including a few imported Augustas, and have a few young bulls and females of all ages for sale



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

CARBERRY, MAN.

Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

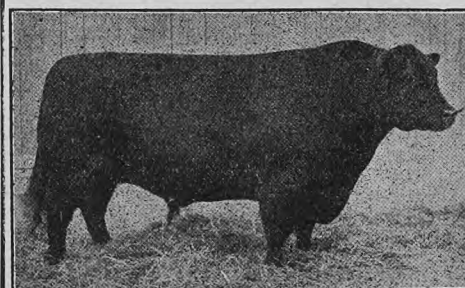
American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney. Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

W. E. & R. C. Upper
North Portal, Sask.
Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Home of Canada's Premier Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle



Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook

Herd headed by Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook (4625), champion two-year-old at Chicago in 1908. Breeding cows include such noted prize winners as Violet 3rd of Congash (imp.) (4026), Pride of Cherokee (4005), Our Pretty Rose (imp.) (4027), Marie of Auchnagie (imp.) (2500), and representatives of such famous families as Queen Mother, Erica, Blackbird, Heather Bloom Pride of Aberdeen.

Young stock for sale. Send for our catalogue. Visitors always welcome.

Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.
BRANDON - - - MAN.

ROBERT BROWN, Herdsman

Golden West Stock Farm



Clydesdale Stallions

We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

**Prices Reasonable
Terms Liberal**

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

**P. M. BREDT & SONS
EDENWOLD P. O.**

BALGONIE R. R. STATION C. P. R.

SASK.

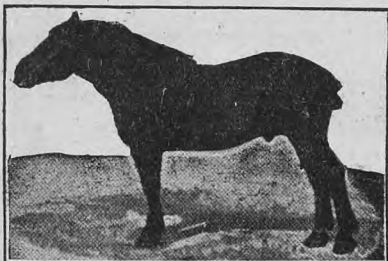
Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Albertabreds when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies.

WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

Imported Percherons

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM FRANCE



HERISSON (Imp.)

3 years old, weight 1925 lbs.

We are offering four Percheron stallions for sale, ages two and three years. Our prices will suit all purchasers, as these horses were personally selected in France. No commissions are paid. We buy from the breeder and sell direct to the purchasers.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

GREEN MEADOW STUD FARM

L. Andre De Montbel & Sons

Ste. Rose Du Lac

Manitoba

Craigie Mains' Clydesdales

We offer 30 stallions of all ages up to five years. Twelve of these are over two years, and twelve others are rising two years. These stallions are offered at very low figures to have settled the estate of the late George Mutch, a member of the firm. We have brought over five Clydesdale importations in the past five years, and intend making annual importations in future. Last year we sold 50 head, and not a single purchaser was dissatisfied. We aim to sell the kind of Clydesdales that the Western farmer and breeder wants. Horses with size, quality and breeding sold at living prices.

Write or come and see us. Our stables are right in town.



A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

ties' convention recently A. McD. Thompson gave a paper relating his experiences in the Prince Albert district. Following is a copy of his paper: "During the summer of 1907 it was my privilege to receive from the Prince Albert Agricultural Society through the kindness of the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan, the required quantity of Alberta Red winter wheat to seed one acre of land for co-operative investigation work. The seed sent forward was not as free from weed seeds and other defects as I am in the habit of sowing, and consequently required to be re-cleaned, which left enough seed to sow five-sixths of an acre of land, sowing at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre, according to instructions forwarded by the department.

"The land in which the seed was sown is a clay loam with a clay subsoil. This land had been under cultivation for twenty years. After the first four crops had been taken off, it had been summerfallowed every fourth year up to 1907. In that year this field received the same tillage as all my land under summerfallow for that season, that is, surface cultivation the fall previous or early in the spring of the year when under summerfallow, plowed before the 20th of June, and a liberal amount of surface cultivation up to the time of seeding.

"The seed was sown on the 15th of August under very favorable conditions. The plants came up healthy and vigorous, stooling nicely, having a growth of about eight inches in length when winter set in. There was a good uniform covering of snow on the plot all winter. In the spring following as the snow melted away, leaving the wheat appearing as green as when the winter came on the fall before. But a few frosty nights and warm sunshine in the day time withered all the blades, so that the wheat had a brown or dead appearance, but when I examined the roots they were still all alive and just as soon as there was enough heat in the air and soil to start growth, new shoots began to appear, and in a very few days the plot had a fresh, green healthy appearance, while the native grasses alongside were showing very little sign of growth. There were two or three small patches in the plot a few square yards in extent that were partially winter-killed.

"The plot came on nicely all through the growing season, commencing to head out about the 20th of June. The straw would be about two feet six inches to three feet in length when fully matured, with a compact well filled head. The plot was ripe enough to reap by August 5, but, as I required all the crop for seed, I left it standing until the 10th of the month. The crop was stacked as soon as dry and hard. When threshed I had 29 1-2 bushels of wheat by weight from five-sixths of an acre, equal to 35 2-5 bushels per acre. There must have been one-half bushel taken away, as samples between the time the wheat headed out and it was ready to stack, besides what the blackbirds and crows destroyed, which was considerable. The wheat when threshed was a very fine sample, large in the berry, plump, and bright in color, weighing better than 65 pounds to the measured bushel.

"Compared with the Red Fyfe wheat growing alongside, the winter wheat plot was ripe fully twenty days earlier, not as long in the straw, but would yield about the same per acre. The land in which both kinds of wheat was grown received the same cultivation the year previous.

"In 1908 I again secured my seed through the department of agriculture at cost price. Professor Bracken, who was then in charge of co-operative investigation work, was kind enough to purchase and forward enough seed to sow five acres of land at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. The seed was sown on the 16th of August in land that had been summer-fallowed that year. This field was broken up in 1883 and 1884, and received our usual treatment, that is two crops of wheat, one of coarse grain, then fallow, also a dressing of barn yard manure in three different years, with an interval of five or six years between. The seed was again germinated under

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS



For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

**W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM
WAYNE, ILL.**

The Percheron Society of America

Calls your attention to the fact that the Percheron horse is by far the most popular breed of draft horses in the United States, and rapidly gaining in Canada. The breed that has proved best by fifty years test for American farmers, has value for you. For information, address **WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.**

IMPORTED

SUFFOLK STALLIONS

Including a prize winner at Woodbridge Suffolk Horse Show, Suffolk, Eng., in March, 1910, two years old; present weight about 1,750 pounds; should weigh 2,200 pounds when developed. Other choice stallions on hand. All horses thoroughly acclimated after ten months' residence in the West. Inspection invited. **SPENCER PEARSE, EAST END, SASK.**

15-BULLS-15

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS of the right type and in good shape for service, \$50 to \$75 each.
ASAP—SPLENDID YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION CHEAP
J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

**R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1283 Saskatoon Phone 375
C. P. R., C. N. E., G. T. P.**

McDonald's Yorkshires

Twenty purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months old, due to farrow in April and May. These are of the same breeding as the animals awarded two firsts at Brandon Spring Fair in 1910. They are bred to the boar that won first prize in class under one year at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. **\$35.00 for immediate sale.**

**A. D. McDONALD,
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.**

BARRED ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY

CANADA'S CHAMPIONS

The world's best

FIVE-DOLLAR COCKERELS

Birds of all ages for sale

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

JOHN PRINGLE - LONDON, ONTARIO

BURNBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Two bulls: First Choice, 4 years old, sired by Bonnie Charlie, guaranteed sure breeder. Price \$150. Another extra good yearling, sired by First Choice, price \$200.

LEICESTERS—Two ram lambs, price, for immediate sale, \$25. Write for fuller particulars. **GEORGE ALLISON, BURNBANK, MAN.**
Can ship via C.P.R. or G.T.P.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR. Gleich, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages

Geo. Rankin & Sons

OAKNER P. O. MAN. On the G. T. P.



STRAWBERRIES

We Grow Them by the Million and Guarantee Satisfaction. Our catalog is free and will tell you all about growing them.

**STRAND'S NURSERY
Box 10 Taylor Falls, Minn.**

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
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R. CASE, Registered
U.S. Patent Attorney, Dept. D. TEMPLE
BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patent
and Drawing Sheet on request.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments
for the West. 300 to select from. Order
the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PED GREY LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid in-
crease in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been
taken into partnership. During the spring
months the export of horses of the light and
heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for
prices, terms and references.

**AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IM-
PORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES** at
ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM,
Ormsby, P. Que., on the second day of
the Great Spring Show, May 18th.
Many are by Barron's Best, Lord Derwent,
Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and
Silver Cup. This is a great opportunity to
buy the best at lowest prices.
D. McEachran, Ormsby, P. Q.

VIRG NIA FARMS

Offer best opportunity for land buyers and
the best place to live. Mild winters; sheep
land; sunshine. Grow all crops. Produce
best flavored apples. Cattle, hog-raising
dairying and poultry-raising profitable. Near
40,000,000 consumers. Get top prices.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION
GEORGE KOINER, Com. of Agriculture,
RICHMOND, VA.

Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to
England's greatest
Herd, owned by
"Duchess of Devon-
shire." For sale.
Boars and Sows, all
ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs
furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe ar-
rival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
BOOKLET FREE
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding stock bred from imported and prize
winning individuals. Will book orders for
spring pigs. Pedigrees registered.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice
cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per setting.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Eggs, \$2 per
setting.

SEED POTATOES—Early Wonder, early
mealy and heavy yielders; 8 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid
Ship May 1st. For price per bushel and other
varieties write
T. E. BOWMAN, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

very good conditions; the crop was
looking fully better than the previous
year when winter set in, having a good
covering of snow all winter. The
spring of 1909 was a very unusual
spring in the Prince Albert district,
coming in very warm about the usual
time for spring weather, melting two-
thirds of the snow blanket of the fields,
then turning very cold for that season
of the year, with no appearance of
spring weather until early in May.
With the continual thawing of the
day time and freezing at night, all the
bare places in the field were killed, leav-
ing pieces here and there over the
field where the snow had not melted off,
ready to grow as soon as weather condi-
tions permitted.

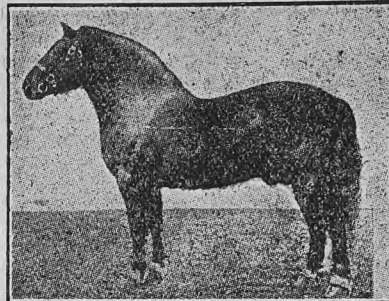
"After I had all my spring wheat
land sown, I ran over the winter wheat
field with the cultivator and seeded
to spring wheat, sowing two bushels
to the acre, except a narrow strip along
one end of the field, which I reserved
so as to give me a few bushels of seed.
To my surprise when the field had all
headed out, the patches of winter wheat
that had not been winter killed showed
a very fine stand with scarcely a head of
Red Fyfe to be seen, and in the portion
that was winter killed there was a stand
of Red Fyfe good for forty bushels to
the acre. I reaped the strip which I
had left in the spring for seed purposes
early in August, which was fully a
better crop than the year previous.
The wheat was an exceptionally fine
sample for seed purposes. A surpris-
ing feature about the patches of winter
wheat scattered through the field was
that it did not seem to shell out to any
extent, although it was ripe three
weeks before the spring wheat and
harvested at the same time.

"Again, in 1909, I had four acres
in a corner of my summerfallow sown
to winter wheat, sowing a peck thicker
to the acre than I had in previous
years. This field was broken up in
1886, and had received our usual sys-
tem of cropping and tillage. The
seeding was done on August 10. With
abundance of moisture, and the warm
weather extending into late autumn,
there was a very heavy, thick growth
when winter came on. There was only
one small spot in the field partially win-
ter-killed. The crop came on quickly
in the spring, but on account of the very
dry weather in the latter part of spring
and the early portion of summer, the
crop being too thick for the amount
of moisture available, was consequently
short in the straw and also short in the
head. The hot dry weather in July
when the crop was maturing ripened
the grain too quickly, the result was that
the grain was not nearly so large in berry
and more shrunken grains than in pre-
vious years. After being reaped on the
26th of July there were a number of
heavy showers of rain while in the
stook, which did considerable damage to
the color of the grain. When
threshed I had a yield of about thirty
bushels to the acre, compared with
the Red Fyfe along side it was ripe
at least twenty-five days earlier, but
was short about eight bushels to the
acre in yield, which can be accounted
for by the spring wheat having more
favorable climatic conditions when
maturing.

"This last summer I had seeded
seven acres on August 6 on summer-
fallow, sowing part of the field at the
rate of one and one-quarter bushels to
the acre, and the balance one bushel,
which was looking well but not so thick
as usual when winter commenced. Mr.
Auld sent me a small quantity of a Rus-
sian red winter wheat, which was sown
at the same time as my own seed.
It came up nicely, and was looking
equally as well as the balance of the
field. This wheat is named Azima,
and according to reports brings the high-
est price per bushel in the British market.
You will note by the above report that
my winter wheat operations have not
been very extensive. In the prepara-
tion of the land and the location in
which it was grown it was not favored
in any way, sowing it where it would
be out of the way as much as possible.

"The only drawback to winter wheat
growing, as far as my experience has
demonstrated, is its tendency to winter
kill, but when you consider that it is
not necessary to lose the use of the land
for that season when the crop happens
to be badly killed you always have the

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares
of all ages for sale. Among
the stallions are the first prize
winner at Regina and champion
stallion at the Calgary Summer
Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock
are from mares and stallions im-
ported direct from "The Gold
Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and
Sudbourn Hall. The female
stock nearly all in foal to Rendle-
sham Matchen. Prices and terms
on application. Satisfaction as-
sured.

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ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION
(ALIX C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS
BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS**

We are landing an importation of Percheron colts, bred in the purple, rising three
years. These colts weigh from 1,750 to 1,950, and have been running in the corn stalks,
not one having been in a stable this winter, except in very bad weather. Not one has ever
had a shoe on, nor been near a showing, and yet the poorest one of these colts would be in
the money in any showing in Western Canada. If you want a stallion raised under nat-
ural conditions; that has the size, bone and constitution to stand unusual hardships and
that has not been pampered and stuffed till he is ruined for breeding purposes write us for
more definite description of these horses.

We have some Choice Imported **CLYDE FILLIES**, in Foal, for Sale
at our Home Barn.

Fair and Honest Treatment to All
Every Horse Sold Guaranteed Write NOW

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

Head Office and Stables:
WAWANESA, MANITOBA

SELLING OUT

ON MARCH 29TH AT MY FARM, FOUR MILES
NORTH OF SOURIS, MAN.

I have leased my farm for a term of years and arrangements are made
to go abroad. Therefore I am selling without reserve

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

Included in this sale will be

10 REGISTERED CLYDESDALES
FOUR REGISTERED MARES IN FOAL TO
BLACK IVORY

ALSO THE GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING AND HIGH PERCENTAGE
FOAL GETTING CLYDESDALE STALLION

BLACK IVORY [7103]
(14027)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SALE DAY MARCH 29

JOHN PERDUE, Proprietor

SOURIS, MAN.

T. C. NORRIS, M.P.P., AUCTIONEER

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly

together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry

Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory

service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in.

It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mack Lillis, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Fitzpatrick, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept M, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

Beware of poorly made imitations of this machine



Clip Your Horses and Cows with this Machine

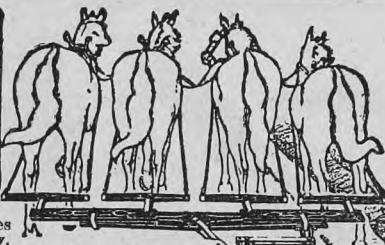
Horses should be clipped in the spring. Clipped horses thrive on less feed, are healthier, look better and do better work. They dry off quickly, rest well and are not prone to have colds, etc., like unclipped animals. Clip the flanks and about the udders of your cows every three or four weeks. This makes it easy to clean the parts before milking and insures clean, uncontaminated milk. The easiest and quickest way ever devised for clipping horses and cows is with this

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

Anyone can operate it. It turns easier and clips faster than any other. The gears are all of cut steel made file hard. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. It has six feet of high grade flexible shaft, and the celebrated Stewart single nut tension clipping head, highest grade. The price all complete, at your dealers, is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer. Write today for new 1911 catalogue.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
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Heider Eveners



A Great Invention. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse Plow Evener works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows, HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. GO TO YOUR DEALER—If he can't supply you—don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Singletrees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.

Ask Your Dealer

Dept 1

Mfgd. by Heider Mfg. Co., Carroll, Iowa, U. S. A.
THE BRANDON IMPLEMENT & MFG. CO., Ltd.,
General Agents, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

STEEL, DUNN, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

alternative of sowing to spring wheat, or some other spring crop.

"A peculiar feature that has come to my notice is that the crop seems to kill out much more readily where the soil is moist to the surface, and has not had time to dry out for two or three inches on the surface before a night or two of hard frost. The parts in my first crop that were partially killed was where the snow lay longest, and was moist to the surface when the weather turned cold and frosty for a few days. The same thing happened last year, but the year 1909, when it was partially killed, it was the pieces where the snow lay longest that escaped damage.

"To my mind the most essential feature in winter wheat growing is to sow the seed in a moist, firm seed bed early in August, sowing from one to one and a quarter bushels to the acre, which will give in an average season a healthy vigorous growth, and about eight inches above ground, and also a good growth of root when winter comes in that will withstand reasonable adverse climatic conditions. The beneficial aspect of successful winter wheat growing is of greater value than most persons have any conception of, unless they have made some study of the question. For example, the advantage of growing winter wheat in districts where spring wheat is not a success on account of the heavy rich nature of the soil, which retards it from maturing before frosts destroy it; also in wooded districts which are much more subject to summer frosts than the prairie sections of our province.

"Another advantage is that it extends the period of time in which we are able to prepare the land and sow the seed, and also extends the length of time for harvesting operations, also eliminating the danger from frost to a large portion of our wheat crop. It also allows us to handle a much larger acreage with the same initial outlay for machinery and horses.

"Last, but not least, winter wheat is much more free from weeds than spring crops on account of its early quick growth in the spring, shading the ground before other plants have time to germinate.

"In conclusion, judging from reports of winter wheat growing in other districts, added to my own experience, there is no doubt in my mind but that winter wheat can be made a very valuable addition to the growing of grain crops in at least a large portion of this province, if not in all the whole province."



SPRAYING MATERIALS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the relative value of lime sulphur and Bordeaux mixture appears to be exciting some controversy in fruit districts, my conclusions after practical experience of both for some years may prove of value.

Lime sulphur as a fall and spring spray is unquestionably the nearest approach to an all-round spray in general use, and it is the most efficient of any I have had any experience with. If used when the foliage is on the trees, I have found stone fruits and some varieties of apples and pears suffer damage from a "1 to 20" spray, while others, generally the more robust growing varieties of apples escaped.

But as a "1 to 30" solution is effective against scab, and as most other fungus diseases are already killed by the fall and spring applications, this damage to foliage by the stronger solution (absent in the 1 to 30) is of no importance. Less arsenate when added to such a solution, causes a greenish precipitate, but does not impair perceptibly the fungicidal properties of the spray, and does the work most efficiently.

In all respects I have found the efficiency of the lime sulphur spray

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF

MILBURN'S

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curls, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Menteith.

Man., writes April 8, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

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Sure Cure for Spavin

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Yours truly, A. T. Lynch.
Equally good for Curb, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.

Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's standard remedy. Good for man and beast.

\$1. a bottle—4 for \$5. Buy at dealers and get free copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

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WINNIPEG - - - MANITOBA

satisfactory, being not better than, but equal to, the Bordeaux mixture. But to my mind it has the following advantages: (1) It checks many insects (1 to 30 without arsenate); (2) it does not russet the fruit; (3) it is easier and cheaper to prepare; (4) it reduces the number of chemicals to be kept in stock, and therefore tends to simplicity.

Bordeaux has the following disadvantages: (1) It scorches leaves and russets fruit if rain or even very heavy dews occur soon after its application; (2) it is difficult to prepare, and easily decomposes in the presence of iron or zinc; (3) it must be used at once when prepared; (4) if not quite correctly prepared it is injurious.

Against this it must be admitted that lime sulphur is a most unpleasant spray to use, being ill-smelling and caustic. I do not think it perfect, but it is the nearest to an all-round application we are acquainted with.

For winter use I add to the 1 to 10 solution about 12 pounds to the 40 gallons of good quicklime, which makes the spray more effective, and more adhesive, besides offering a considerable mechanical obstruction to the lodgment of scale or other insects, and also renders it easy to note any parts that have escaped its application.

To the summer strength (1 to 30) I use about 8 pounds of quicklime to the same quantity.

B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

PRODUCING FRUIT MORE CHEAPLY

While on a visit to Penticton recently R. Winslow, head of the British Columbia department of horticulture, gave an address to the local fruit growers. He dealt mainly with the packing and marketing of fruit, throwing out some hints as to how profits could be increased by decreasing the cost of production.

In the first place he emphasized that the rigid system of inspection employed by the government was materially assisting the grower to keep down the cost of production. For instance, the province is absolutely free from codling moth and San Jose scale. If a fight had to be waged against these pests by regular spraying, as is the case in fruit districts further to the south, the cost would be increased about ten cents a box as far as the production or apples is concerned.

He had considerable to say about the desirability of selecting a few good varieties in each district and sticking to these exclusively, as far as all commercial purposes are concerned. He told of one car that was shipped to the prairie this season which contained twenty-eight varieties. The buyer refused it without hesitation, saying that the day for such cars were past, and it was finally sold to a retailer, who would be likely to know considerable more about selling apples before he was through with it. In order to get the highest prices it was absolutely necessary to ship in car lots of one variety. Kelowna growers were scoring conspicuous success with their Jonathans and McIntosh Reds.

Going into the peach situation he brought some interesting facts to light. Last year peaches were a phenomenal crop all over the States. Georgia shipped 6,000 carloads, California, 1,500; Yakima, 1,000; Wenatchee, 300, while the Okanagan Valley only shipped 50 cars, their first actual production in quantity. His observation was that if some of the growers did not receive a very high price for their late peaches it was due wholly to the large offerings from other sections, and not because there was not an adequate market demand.

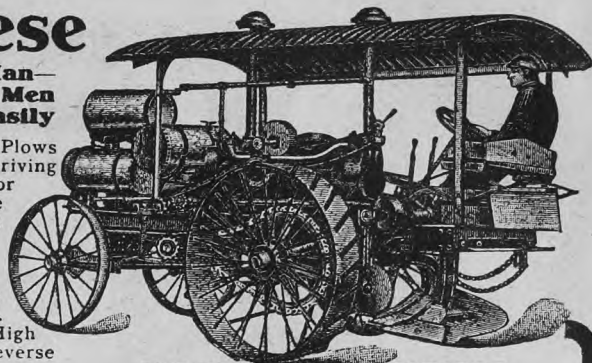
Discussing the peach situation further he invited questions from various growers, and the conclusions seemed to be that engaging in peach culture was a rather precarious occupation. With the establishment of canneries all this would be changed. If the prices offered for green peaches were not attractive they could be sold to the cannery, and in their preserved state they could be disposed of at a profit, and without the uncertainties attendant with the sale of a perishable commodity.

Mr. Winslow also gave out some very interesting figures with regard to the cost of apple production in the province. Figuring orchard land in bearing at

The Thompson-Breese Auto-Plow

Handled by One Man—Does Work of 6 Men and 12 Horses—Easily

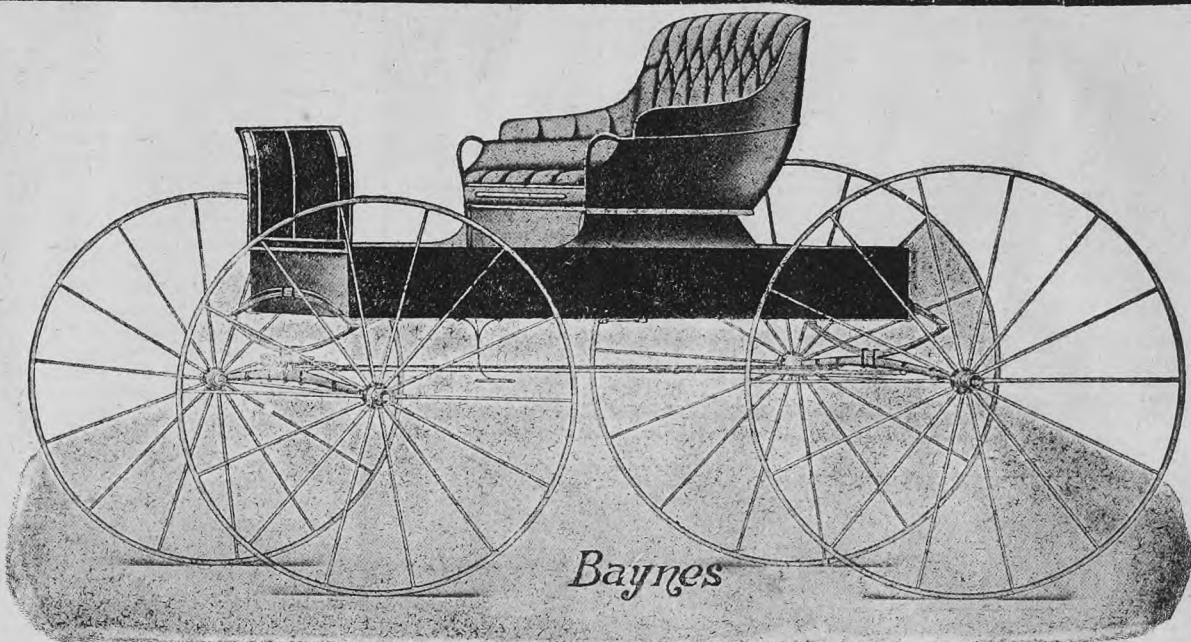
One man plows 10 to 12 acres a day, any depth from 1 to 10 inches. Plows absolutely uniform, no matter how uneven the ground. Right driving wheel 17 inches ahead of left wheel makes outfit ride over gullies or furrows without jolts. Three 14-inch plows hung under the frame forward of operator's seat—work always in sight. Right wheels track in furrow, practically no steering needed after first furrow. Touching foot lever operates power lifting device for raising and lowering plows while machine is in motion. Double opposed engine, 7-inch bore, 10-inch stroke—more than 30 horse power. Weight only 8900 pounds with plows and water tanks and gasoline tank filled. Plow hitch from front of machine, giving same pull as horse hitch. High grade transmission and differential, three speeds forward and one reverse—just like best automobiles. Not an experiment, but a real, proved, practical Auto-Plow, guaranteed unconditionally to do satisfactory work. An all around power outfit, not only for plowing, but for harrowing, seeding, cutting grain, threshing it and hauling it to market. Also best belt power for all farm machinery. An all 'round complete power outfit.



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No. 534—Auto-ette Seat Road Wagon

Here's a Road Wagon of quality—and it looks the part. Couldn't well be plainer, yet its very plainness, with every line just right and the finish quite evidently the very best, makes it attractive to the man of taste. The new Auto-ette Seat—roomy, comfortable and different without being flashy—suits it to a nicety.

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are all fitted this year with our new "Twentieth Century" Shafts—the shafts without a weak point. Call at the nearest Baynes Dealers and see them. Have a look through the Baynes Catalogue, too. You'll find in it just what you want, backed by the Baynes Unlimited Guarantee for one full year.

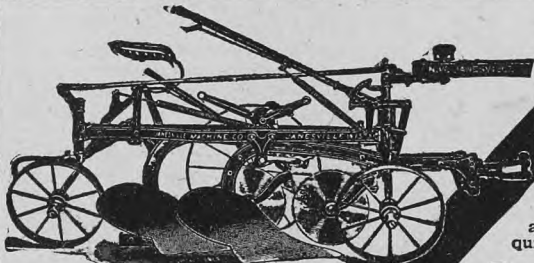
Some good territory is still open in the West for live Local Agents. Write at once for terms and particulars.

A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, Man.

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The One Great Plow For the Great Northwest

You farmers of the Northwest require a much heavier and a much stronger plow than is regularly used in other territories. You have more work and the work is harder. An ordinary plow won't stand the strain long enough to pay for itself. Besides extra strength, you must have a plow with certain distinct features which are absolutely essential to the greatest efficiency on your land. We have made a plow just for you—a plow that meets every condition of the Northwest and every requirement of the Northwestern Farmer. It's the

Here's the Plow That Meets Your Needs Best—The Top-Notch of Plow Value

Janesville Northwestern Gang

In the first place, this Janesville gang is provided with extra heavy beams—both of which extend beyond the frame in front, allowing a very long cross clevis to be attached. This clevis gives you choice of four horse abreast—or four, five or six horse tandem hitch. The Janesville foot-trip horse-lift is a big feature—found on no other plow. Simply trip the "lift" with your foot while riding or throw the land wheel lever while walking, and the horses will pull the plow bottom into the ground at the start and out of the furrow at the end. The point of the plow bottom always goes in and comes out first just like the walking plow, because the movement is just like your arm. In entering the ground the heel of the plow bottom is held up so the point must go down first. In leaving the ground, the heel of the bottom is held down, so the point must come out of the ground first. This Janesville feature eliminates the objections to the foot-lift as compared with the hand-lift. Our self-leveling device is unequalled on any other plow made. You have absolute control of the Janesville Plow Bottoms at all points. All levers are spring balanced which makes it possible for even a mere boy to operate them. The bottoms and beams on the Janesville Northwestern Gang Plow are not held rigidly in the frame but are balanced over the single bale which permits adaptability to the unevenness of the surface of the ground, which has a great effect on the draft. The single bale feature also

permits raising the Plows and leveling at the same time, which is not possible with a two bale construction. The connection between the front and rear furrow wheel is automatic in action and in place of forcing the rear furrow wheel around in turning at the corners it simply permits it to follow along behind in the corner of the furrow. All the side and down pressure caused in turning over the soil is carried on the wheels. We use nothing but steel and malleable iron in the construction of the frame. The shares furnished on all Janesville Northwestern gangs are 1-16 inch thicker and made much stronger than the ordinary kind. The front furrow wheel is 24 in. high; the rear 20 in.; the land wheel 30 in.; all with 2 1/2 in. tire. There are so many other features and advantages of Janesville Northwestern Gangs that we want you to know them all before you decide on any plow. Let us send you

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We will give you the name of our dealer in your town so you can see the Janesville. We also make the famous Janesville Walking Plows, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disk Cultivators, Disk Harrows and Janesville Corn Planters. When you write for Janesville Plow Book, say whether you are interested in any of our other implements. We'll gladly send you all the Janesville books free—postage prepaid. Send postal or letter now to

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with to build things about the farm. This recently-published
book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," will prove
to you the superiority and "in-the-long-run" economy of

"CONCRETE" as a Building Material

You, as a progressive farmer, owe it to yourself to read this book before
you attempt any further improvements.

The retail price of the book is 50 cents—but we will send it, absolutely
free, to any farmer who will fill out and send to us the coupon below.

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54-64 National Bank Building, Montreal

You may send me a copy of your book,
"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address

about \$700 an acre, it had been found
that allowing the grower wages for him-
self and interest on his investment, it
costs 65 cents a box to produce apples.
Last year the average net price received
was in the neighborhood of eighty cents,
which he considered to be a very satis-
factory profit.

* * *

No doubt the prairie farmer who reads
these figures will begin to wonder why
he has to pay so much more than these
figures. There are few of the prairie
points where the freight averages more
than 40 cents a box, yet we suppose
that it is rare that the best grade
of apples are sold retail at less than
\$2.00 a box.

* * *

The proposal of the Dominion govern-
ment to put fruit on the free list is being
very freely discussed in British Columbia,
and nowhere is the proposal being re-
garded with favor. In fact, it has
created a storm of opposition. There
are some who go so far as to say that it
would mean a death blow to the fruit
industry. Others more conservative
do not care to go so far, merely admitting
that it might cause a temporary set-
back, but no more than that.

Getting into the question a little
deeper the duty on apples is only thir-
teen cents a box, and the British Colum-
bia grower is protected to that extent
over his competitors to the south. But
as a matter of fact this is not his only
protection. The freight rate from the
lower Okanagan points to Calgary, for
instance, is 75 cents per hundred
pounds, while that from the Yakima
and Wenatchee is about 55 cents more,
or a further protection of almost 20
cents a box. This, however, does not
apply to territory further east, or
where a district is tapped by the Great
Northern, as in the case of Winnipeg
or Brandon. J. J. Hill's line gives these
points a rate of seventy-five cents from
fruit points in Washington, making it a
great deal harder for British Columbia
to compete as far east as Manitoba.

There are some growers, however,
who take a somewhat optimistic view
of the situation. They claim that the
valleys of British Columbia can pro-
duce fruit equal to any district in the
world, and that with proper grading
and packing they have no need to fear
American competition in the event
of the duty being taken off.

E. W. D.

\$15.95
AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH.

It is a solid, fair and square
proposition to furnish a brand new,
well made and well finished cream
separator complete, subject to a
long trial and fully guaranteed,
for \$15.95. Different from this
picture which illustrates our large
capacity machines. Skims 1 quart of
milk a minute, hot or cold; makes
thick or thin cream and does it
just as well as any higher priced
machine. Any boy or girl can run
it sitting down. The
crank is only 5 inches
long. Just think of that!
The bowl is a sanitary
marvel, easily cleaned,
and embodies all our latest
improvements. Gears run
in anti-friction bearings
and thoroughly protected.
Before you decide on a
cream separator of any
capacity whatever, obtain
our \$15.95 proposition.



THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

**OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU
TO DEMONSTRATE THIS.** While our prices
for all capacities are astonishingly low, the qual-
ity is high. Our machines are up to date, well
built and handsomely finished; run easier,
skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer
parts than any other cream separator. Thou-
sands of machines in use giving splendid satis-
faction. Write for our 1911 catalog. We
will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illus-
trated, shows the machines in detail and tells
all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time
trial proposition, generous terms of
purchase and the low prices quoted
will astonish you. We are the
oldest exclusive manufacturers of
hand separators in America and the
first to sell direct to the user. We
cannot afford to sell an article that
is not absolutely first class. You
save agent's, dealer's and even cata-
log house's profits by dealing with
us and at the same time obtain the
finest and highest quality machine
on the market. Our own (manu-
facturer's) guarantee protects you
on every American Separator. We
ship immediately. Western orders
filled from Western points. Write
us and get our great offer and hand-
some free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1198, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



FARMERS' UTILITY FLOCK

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many farmers simply purchase a
cockerel to about fifteen hens of their
flock, using cockerels of the same
variety every year. This is a simple,
cheap and lazy sort of way of improv-
ing their poultry flock, but it does im-
prove them.

The next method assumes that there
is a flock of common farmyard fowl.
In the first place, it will be necessary
to have a small breeding house that will
accommodate a male and three to eight
females. We have a cheap breeding
house, 6 x 6 feet, 4 feet high at back
and 6 feet high in front; conveniently
made to hold the above numbers. An
average of fifty birds are on most
farms, and someone who attends to
the poultry and has more or less
knowledge of their qualities and per-
formances, can easily pick out six or
eight of the best birds not more than
two years old; also select a cockerel.
Of course, he will be related to the hens,
but take him to a neighbor, who has
some equally as good, and stump for a
trade. Trade; continue the selection
and trading with other neighbors, and
mate for a number of years, and it will
be surprising what a fine flock of utility
birds will be built up.

If, however, it is decided to com-
mence by the purchase of new and
better blood and performance, the

Fairbanks-Morse Tractors

THE TRACTOR WITH A STRONG PULL

Just as Easy and Simple to Operate, Just as Efficient and Economical on Fuel as That Fairbanks-Morse Engine in the Elevator in Your Own Town

SPECIAL FEATURES

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Reliable Powerful

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(Insuring long life and small repair charges)

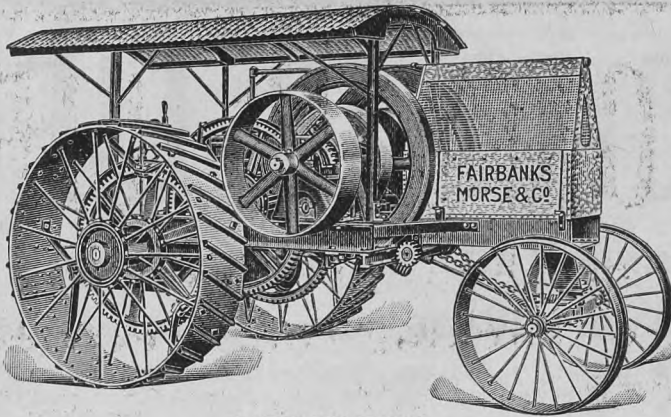
Heavy Steel Gears

(Well covered and lubricated)

Easy to Operate

(One lever controls forward and reverse)

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25 Horse Power Tractor

FAIRBANKS Morse Gasoline Engines

are recognized as the STANDARD by the GREAT RAILROADS, LINE ELEVATOR COMPANIES and the LARGEST CORPORATIONS because of their superior design, economy of fuel and certainty of operation. They cost the most at first, but are the cheapest per year of service and the best to buy in the long run.

We have a few territories untaken and want reliable agents who want to sell the best engines made and who have the ability to demonstrate for a line which has no competition. Mere imitations and different designs sold at lower prices and on longer terms have failed in any way to affect the progress of the FAIRBANKS-MORSE engines, and our factory in Toronto has now double the capacity it had two years ago, and is pressed to the utmost to fill the demand for its high grade goods.

I Want Your Traction Engine Catalogue by Return Mail, Free

Name.....

F.A. P. O.....

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, CALGARY, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B., TORONTO, VANCOUVER

quicker method is to purchase a trio or more of good utility birds from some farmer or specialist; male and females not related, and proceed to rear a better class of fowl. Introduce new good blood each succeeding year. As it is not intended to rear fancy fowl, this class can be cheaply bought.

What we farmers need is a good sized table bird and a moderately good layer—a sort of general-purpose fowl. Fancy points and prolific layers are generally gotten at the expense of general-purposeness, and are not to the farmers' liking.

We would advise buying a setting or two of eggs from good breeders after the first year, as it is a cheap way of getting new blood and quality with the advantage of getting enough birds to make up two or more pens of unrelated stock the following spring, thus giving a better chance to build up an improved farm flock. Quality must be attained by persistent selection of the most ideal birds and proper mating so as to increase the quality desired. Like begets like, and two similar qualities are apt to increase quality; therefore, learn the art of mating. If the farmer undertakes to improve the quality of his flock, he will soon learn how to select, introduce and mate for improvement.

The most practical method of increasing productivity is by trap-nesting. Four or five cheap, efficient trap nests can be used in the above described breeding house. A pen of one male and four or five females can be used. Eggs from each trapped hen can be separately set and hatched. When grown, proceed to select cockerels and pullets from the most prolific hens for the breeding pens of the following year. A fine point here for the farmer is not to sacrifice table quality too much in favor of prolificacy. The two excellences cannot be pushed to extremes in a general-purpose creature. It will be necessary to keep the two qualities evenly balanced in the selection of new breeders. Of course, the two qualities can be increased until the flock will become a greatly improved bunch of

INVESTIGATION OF ALL SEPARATORS EMPHASIZES IHC SUPERIORITY

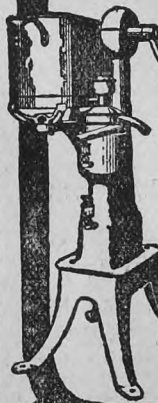


You cannot separator before others. You should not you investigate all separa- be impressed with IHC know how much closer the IHC skims, how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to clean, and how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an IHC Cream Harvester.

afford to buy any comparing it with take chances. The closer tors, the more you will superiority. You will then

IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame of an IHC Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The IHC has large shafts, bushings, and bearings; it has a perfect oiling system; the flexible top-bearing of

IHC Cream Harvesters



is the strongest and most effective found in any separator; it has only one spring. IHC Cream Harvesters always run steady—without vibration. IHC Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.
International Harvester Company of America
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IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the IHC Service Bureau.

general-purpose or farmers' utility birds. If a little trouble, expense and common sense along the lines indicated were applied to the vast host of neglected farm flocks, it would work out a revolution in the poultry products of the farm. Sask. J. E. FRITH.

INCUBATOR ADVANTAGES

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Practically, the incubator marks the boundary between the conditions under which poultry growing may be made profitable and those under which it cannot be made to pay actual expenses, normally at all events. Of course, it must not be asserted on the strength of this that at all times and under all circumstances it is impossible to make a profit out of poultry-raising without the help of the incubator. One man may have a particular strain of birds for which he can be sure of ready sale at fancy prices. Another may be located in a place where poultry products are sure to bring extravagant figures; while still another may have such a low cost of living, such a total lack of other employment and such help in his own family that he can make money out of his hens by the old-fashioned methods of poultry production; but these will, after all, be found to be the exceptions which prove the truth of the general rule.

The incubator is to the poultry-raiser what the horseshoe is to the self-binder is to the hay and grain grower, and all who have given it anything like a fair trial bear testimony to this. One good-sized incubator will do the hatching, which, if done by hens, would take up the time that would represent the laying of over nineteen dozen eggs worth, in round figures, from three and a half to four dollars at moderate market rates for good, fresh eggs for table purposes, while if produced by high-class, pure-bred fowls, they would be worth double or treble that sum at a low computation.

Let it be looked at from any viewpoint, and the employment of hens for hatching and brooding chicks is a

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ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

Strong People are Full of Electricity Weak People are Lacking in Electricity

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of electricity over drugs as a curative agent.



I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge was obtained from actual contact with thousands of people who have tried drugs in every form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging.

Are you a weak man? Are your nerves fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Are you rheumatic and gouty? Have you varicocele? These are the results of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of electricity from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt going into the weak nerves for hours every night soon replaces all the lost energy and makes every nerve and muscle perfect. It cures permanently in every case.

Give me a man (or woman, for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

Now, take a letter like this one that Thomas Murray, 148 Gladstone avenue, Winnipeg, writes me. This man, I venture to say, would rather part with \$1,000 than forfeit the good he has received from the use of my Belt.

These are his words: "Dear Sir:—I regret very much in keeping you waiting for the recommendation you so richly deserve in praise of your Belt. I must say it is a god-send to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards physical weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt, I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me who may be in doubt about your Belt."

Thousands of men have written me in a similar way, which proves that electricity is life. Take the case of Hormidas Lamoureux, Lamoureux, Alta., who says: "I was greatly troubled with backache, so much so that I had to quit work, several times, but after I brought your belt I wore it for forty days and it did wonders for me. Now, I can do any kind of work, and never feel a pain in my back. It has completely cured me. Hope others will do as you advise."

Here are the words of another happy man, F. T. Jolly, Killarney, Man., P. O. Box 478: "The Belt which I purchased from you has given me the best of satisfaction, and I am pleased to say that I am greatly benefited in every way. It is doing all you claim it to do, and it is a Belt that cannot be too highly recommended. Wishing you every success."

I have the greatest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which the vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

If you are suffering pains or aches, or any evidence of weakness, no matter from what cause, write to me. I will tell you at once if I can cure you or not. I am willing to take all the chances. I know what my Belt will do. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman, who will offer me reasonable security, the use of my Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free. CAUTION—Thousands write me that they have used Electric Belts and got no benefit. Why? Simply because they are purchased from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I have the only Electrical Appliance in which your case receives special attention of a practical physician, who has made a life study of electricity. The success of any electrical appliance depends upon intelligent application. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to handle my Belt.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

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FREE BOOK

I have a Book which every man should read. It contains hundreds of letters from men all over Canada telling of how they have been cured when hope was lost and all other treatments failed to give the desired relief. If you cannot call, write to me for a copy of this valuable book, setting forth the key to strength and manhood. Call or write today.

waste of capital and energy. The wonder is that it can be even seriously contemplated by anyone who has given the matter a moment's consideration. A decently managed incubator will hatch a far higher percentage of chicks than will the most skilful and motherly of hens, and then, after the chicks are out of the shell, the simple, inexpensive mechanical brooder will, with proper management, put the hens, in the matter of mothering, still more to the bad by comparison.

The farmer who uses an incubator will not permit his hens to run all over the place and get beyond his observation and control. He cannot permit them to do so if he wants them to spend their time in laying eggs for the incubator instead of hatching whenever they feel like it. To keep them under observation, they should be held within a walk or yard where they will be fed and watered regularly, and where they will lay eggs in clean, sanitary nests, which have been carefully prepared for them with several important purposes in view.

First, they must be kept free from vermin, dirt and disease germs of all sorts and they must be so arranged that the eggs will come out of them absolutely clean and free from soiling. The nests are so arranged that the poultryman knows not only the age of his eggs, but the identity. This is an important matter, for various reasons. It enables the poultryman to know just which of his hens are good producers, and which are not, and at the same time it enables him to have the eggs gathered as fast as they are laid, thus insuring their freshness. Every farmer who has paid any attention to poultry-raising knows that whether eggs are intended for hatching or for the table it is undesirable that they should be subjected to the animal heat from the body of the hen any longer than is necessary, and that they should invariably be removed before another egg is laid in the same nest. All these precautions contribute to the market value of the eggs, whether they be intended for hatching or the table. True, their observance costs a little attention, but everyone knows that the advantages gained more than make up for the extra labor.

The use of the incubator reduces the poultry business to something more closely resembling an exact science than usually characterizes farming operations, no matter how carefully they happen to be conducted. It enables the farmer to work out experiments in breeding and mating his fowls, and thus encourages and facilitates the material improvement of flock, generation after generation, by the reservation of the best producing individuals and their offspring for breeding purposes. The poultryman is enabled with accuracy to trace the breeding of his fowls, and thus insure straight line breeding while making desirable family crosses of individuals within the tribal lines. It also enables him to protect his flock from the very undesirable effects of close and continued in-breeding, and this would be nearly, if not quite, impossible without the incubator. In short, practically everything that makes for the intelligent and systematic production of poultry and eggs of the best types is contributed to by the employment of the incubator.

By the employment of the incubator the hens on the place may be kept up to the highest point of productive efficiency from the beginning to the end of their career. The hatching hen is apt to be thin and badly out of condition after having brought out eight or ten chicks, and reared half the number to partial maturity, and if the greatest care is not exercised she is liable to become infested with vermin which, if not carefully eradicated, may bring serious trouble into the whole flock. Hens with ragged coats, and with comb and gills pale and colorless, have no place in the poultry plant which is operated with incubators and along up-to-date lines. The poultryman feels that he cannot afford to have useless and inefficient fowls about the place. It will cost more to put hens which have fallen so far back, into good marketable condition than it would to produce a good fresh and healthy pullet by the incubator route.

POULTRYMAN.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

CEMENT FLOORS

Intend to build a barn, 52 by 80 feet, and would like to put in a cement floor. What kind of cement would you advise me to use for that purpose, as there are so many brands? How thick should the floor be made, and what proportions of gravel and cement?—K. K.

Ans.—Use any of the standard Portland cements. It is difficult to specify which particular brand is best. Any of the best known makes of Portland cement will be found reliable.

On a good, firm foundation a thickness of four inches of concrete and one-half inch of facing will be found sufficient for stable floors. Have the ground it is laid on well firmed. Mix the bottom layer in the proportions of about one part cement to eight parts gravel. The finishing layer should be about one of cement to two of sand.

HAY ON WILD LAND

I cut five ton of hay on wild land in 1909. The land is owned by a Chicago speculator, who has an agent in Winnipeg. I offered to settle with agent for hay, but he said that he had no authority to collect. I received a letter the other day from a Chicago lawyer, asking for \$25.00, or in default of payment, threatening to place it in the hands of a Canadian lawyer to collect. Is there any legal price for cutting hay on wild land? This year they got \$40.00 for the privilege of cutting hay off the whole half-section. The year I cut they offered it for \$50.00, but could not get it. I cut the five ton on the 27th of September, 1909. In 1908 a man cut hay on same land, and payed the Chicago man. The agent sued the man who cut the hay, and he had to pay a second time. —L. L., Man.

Ans.—No person has a right to go onto the property of another and cut hay thereon without his permission. If he does so he renders himself liable to a prosecution for trespass, and to a certain extent places himself in the hands of the man against whom the trespass is committed. The owner of the land where the hay was cut will have the right to charge you with the highest reasonable value of the hay cut. There is no legal price for cutting hay on wild land.

CANCELLING SCRIP

What is the law or custom in regard to cancellation of a South African scrip? Does the government write the occupier post notices of same in nearest post-office, same as they do with a homestead?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—According to law the government can cancel if land is not occupied within six months of date of entry. In case of default the custom, so far as we know, is the same as in the case of homesteaders, and the only safe way to do in such cases is to correspond with the department of the interior at Ottawa.

HOMESTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

1. Can a judgment for any debt be now placed against a homestead before it has been taken up twelve months, or till patented?

2. I hold mortgage on B's horses for \$200. If I foreclose and sell the horses for \$150, can I get judgment against B for the balance?

3. If A abandons his homestead with improvements, can A claim value for same, from government when taken by another as homestead?—S. C. C.

Ans.—1. A judgment is not placed against any land. When a creditor obtains judgment he must have execu-



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I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



Get the kidneys well and avoid most ills

NEARLY two-thirds of the diseases that afflict mankind can be traced to kidney troubles and faulty action of the urinary organs. Naturally, for the kidneys are the body's blood-filter. It is their function to strain from the blood all poisonous or waste matter. This dangerous stuff must be carried off by the urinary system—and it cannot be unless the kidneys work freely, actively, healthily. Unless they do work so, the kidney's solvent secretion—uric acid—gets into the blood—and then beware of rheumatism, backaches, headaches, and worse—even dread and deadly Bright's disease or diabetes. Then avoid clogged kidneys—keep them clean—flush them and tone them regularly with Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills—the harmless, direct-acting, certain remedy that will keep your kidneys and bladder healthy IF YOU TAKE THEM IN TIME.

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These pills are a specific—not a "shot-gun" hit-or-miss remedy. They act directly upon the kidneys, and keep them and the urinary tract in perfect health and vigor. They are purely vegetable; quick to act; sure to benefit. You should never be without them in the house or when travelling. Especially beneficial to women.

tion issued against the lands of the debtor generally, provided he wishes to have the land sold. There is nothing to prevent the creditor issuing execution against lands, even though the debtor may have no land except a homestead, whether patented or not. The creditor may keep the execution renewed from time to time, but cannot sell the land so long as the debtor is using it as his home. It is well to remember, however, that the word "homestead" in the Exemptions Ordinance does not mean land taken up as a homestead but means the land on which the debtor makes his home.

2. Your right to sue for balance would depend on the wording of your mortgage. Generally a chattel mortgage gives you power to sue for balance, if the article sold does not realize sufficient to pay the debt. If, however, the mortgage does not contain this clause, you are not entitled to judgment for the balance.

3. There is no obligation on the government to pay "A" for his improvements on an abandoned homestead, but as a matter of practice, provided an application is made to the government, the money received will be paid over to the person abandoning his homestead, as soon as the new homesteader pays for these improvements.

BACKED A NOTE

I backed a note for a man in January, 1910, the note being payable November 1st last. He failed to pay it, so I had to pay. What can I do in order to make him pay me this money? I understand he is worth nothing at present. Can I collect that note through the bank, and how long till it will be null and void? I have been told that a note, even if it is not renewed, can be collected inside seven years; but do not know if this is right.—J. W.

Ans.—A promissory note does not become "outlawed" until the expiration of six years from its due date, except in the case of a promissory note made payable on demand, in which case the six years date from the date of the note. You should see the man for whom you paid the note and ask him to give you something on account and to give security in some form for the balance, either a chattel mortgage or mortgage on his farm, if he has one, and if the debtor refuses to secure you in this way we would advise you to bring an action against the debtor.

FODDER CROPS

Give me your opinion regarding the following fodder plants. Feed is getting scarce and we have to grow some kind of fodder plants. What do you think of millet as a feed for horses and cattle? What kind of a crop does tares and oats make when sown together? Could Western rye grass be sown in the spring and a crop cut the same season? How do you like spring rye for fodder?—F. H., Sask.

Ans.—Hungarian millet gives satisfaction in this country. The soil should be clean and moist, preferably summer-fallow. By mixing the seed with twice its bulk of barley chop it can be sown with the ordinary grain drill. It takes twenty-three pounds of seed for an acre. The proper time to sow is from the 20th of May to the 1st of June, and it should be cut before the seed is formed; otherwise it is not satisfactory feed. I do not approve of it in large quantities for horses. One sheaf a day agrees with them while more than that quantity causes a stiffness of the limbs. The average yield of millet is about two and a half tons per acre on summerfallow. I prefer to cut it with a binder, as it is then free from dust.

Tares have not given good results with me in this country. The yield is small and the seed expensive.

Western rye grass will not usually give a crop the first year, but spring rye would be ready to cut as early as barley, and gives a good yield. It should be cut as soon as the heads are formed; otherwise it is very tough. Spring rye can be sown with the ordinary grain drill, using one and a half bushels of seed per acre.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

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Minitonas, Feb. 4, '11.—Kindly send me your seed catalogue containing Sutton's seeds. I have been in the habit of sending direct to the firm in the old country for them in past years, and was delighted to find that someone in our own country had taken an agency for the same. I can myself attest to their very great superiority, for two years ago at the annual fair, held in the valley here, I succeeded in obtaining from 12 exhibits grown from Sutton's seeds

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100,000 "	1 "	" 12 inch "	1.00 "	20,000 Willows, Golden	2 to 3 " " 5.00 " "
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